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Select Miscellany.

CAREER OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

A Review, from the London *Athenæum*, of the "Writings of Louis Napoleon."

The resurrection of the name of Napoleon in the politics of Europe, is one of the phenomena of the age. The political reflections suggested by this portentous fact are not within our province to pursue; but in face of its existence our readers may desire to know what the world is permitted to know about the personage now at the head of affairs in France. The volumes before us furnish ample materials for a sketch of Louis Napoleon. They include his various writings—his exposition of what he calls "Idees Napoleoniennes," and which his translator incorrectly renders "Ideas of Napoleonism;" and in the prefatory memoir large excerpts from his correspondence are printed. All these have, of course, an interest as so many materials towards the understanding of a noted performer in contemporary history. The stimulants of curiosity, if not of sympathy, is provided for in this seasonable collection of the literary lucubrations of Louis Napoleon. The reading of the memoir and the works will awaken at once the laughing and the weeping philosopher.

Prince Louis Napoleon was born at the Palace of the Tuileries, on the 20th of April, 1808. His birth was announced to the capital of France, and along the whole line of the "*grande armee*" throughout the empire, by salvos of artillery. On the question of his pedigree the tongue of scandal has been busy at various periods. His mother was Hortense, the daughter of the Empress Josephine, by her marriage with the Viscount de Beauharnois. Hortense, thus step-daughter to the Emperor, became the wife of his brother Louis Bonaparte, the ex-King of Holland. That this was a *mariage de convenance* is a fact everywhere admitted; but there have been rumours—which, however, Napoleon always indignantly repelled—assigning reasons that would give to the present governor of France a closer relationship to the Emperor than that of nephew. There has been so much scandal about all the chief persons who figured in the French Revolution, that we treat with some scepticism the various tales put in circulation respecting the birth of Louis Napoleon. The editor of the volumes before us, in his first page, commits the grave literary mistake of treating the spurious publication called Fouche's Memoirs, as authentic and appeals to it for the scandal about Hortense. The persons who took part in imposing "Fouche's Memoirs" upon the credulity of the public were visited with censure and punishment by the French tribunals. That in the earlier editions of his "History of the French Revolution," Mr. Alison treated the same work as authority, may help to show how hard it is, when a lie has been once palmed off upon the world, thoroughly to slay it. There are other scandals than this affecting the birth of Louis Napoleon—but we shall not notice them.

In 1810 Louis Napoleon was baptised at Fontainebleau, amid great splendour, the Emperor and Maria Louisa acting as sponsors. After the Restoration his mother took the title of Duchess of St. Leu, and, with her son, retired to Bavaria. Driven thence, and afterwards from Switzerland, by political motives, they finally settled at Rome. For the young "Prince" a very singular tutor was provided; this was M. Lebas a staunch Republican, the son of Robespierre's associate—that Lebas who, rather than outlive his master, committed suicide.

In 1820 a family council of the Bonapartes was held at Rome, in order to determine whether they could turn events to their purposes. The members present were Madame Mere, Cardinal Fesch, Jerome Bonaparte, Louis Bonaparte, and his mother. The young Prince was thus, and in the very threshold of life, initiated into schemes of ambition. Constituted authority took fright at the Bonaparte family council; and Louis Napoleon was by force compelled to leave the Papal territory, and escorted beyond the frontier.

Expelled from Rome, the Prince threw himself with ardour into the Italian revolution. His elder brother shared his fortunes, and aided by General Sercognani, they defeated the Papal forces. But the ruling power of Austria and France combined to crush them. The two young Princes were deprived of their command, and banished from Italy. The elder brother fell sick, and died of inflammation, (March 27, 1831.) From that time to the present, the life of Louis Napoleon has been a strange one, and is comprised under five heads:—1. His Strasbourg Invasion; 2. His American Wanderings; 3. His Boulogne Invasion, and subsequent imprisonment at Ham; 4. His escape from Ham; and residence as a private person in London; 5. His Presidency of the French Republic. We will briefly treat these several phases of his career.

1. The Strasbourg invasion thoroughly displays some of the main ingredients of the President's character; his vaunting self-reliance, amounting to blind credulity in his fortunes, and his unflinching personal audacity. From his childhood he must have been accustomed to hear innumerable anecdotes tending to sow the seeds of an unscrupulous ambition in his nature. His uncle was to him as a Mohammed, a prophet of revolution, a founder of a dynasty, the incarnation of a principle, (pretending to be democratic, but transparently absolutist.) Glancing at his life before his Strasbourg invasion, we may remark that, when banished from Italy, he applied to Louis Philippe for permission to serve even as a common soldier in the army of France. The wary King of the French answered by ordering him to quit the kingdom. He at once came to England, and remained there until August, 1831. We were then passing through the Reform Bill crisis, and Louis Napoleon had an opportunity of noting the working of the British Constitution. He then went again to Switzerland, and commenced military studies afresh as a volunteer at the military school of Thun. He was presented with the right of communal citizenship by the Canton of Thurgovia; in return for which honor, he presented the Canton with (what will our readers guess?) two six pounders, with trains and equipages complete. From first to last in his career, we are made to think of the salvos of artillery that announced his birth.

At this period he employed his pen in writing his "Political Reveries" and his "Political and Military Reflections upon Switzerland." These works are worthy of passing notice, as showing how early he had begun to systematize his thinking. In the presence of the grave facts of his career, we cannot take the light tone of the sarcastic; but in reading the following passage from his first essay, our readers will perhaps think that the work which contains it was rightly called the author's "Reveries." He says, "The first wants of a nation are independence, liberty, stability, the supremacy of merit, and the enjoyments of life equally diffused. The best form of government would be that under which every abuse of power might, in any case, be corrected; under which, without social disturbance, without effusion of blood, not only the laws, but the head of the State, might be susceptible of change; for one generation has no right to subject to its laws generations to come." All through his writings are interspersed vague platitudes of political morality; everything, however, being subordinated to the idea of "Emperor." He says in his "Reveries," "The three bodies of the State should be, the people, the legislative body, and the Emperor" Upon this last political term he had clearer views than on the words "liberty," "abuse of power," or "people." "Emperor" and the first personal pronoun were obviously synonymous in his vocabulary. Of his "Essay on Switzerland," we may say, that it attests industry and pains on the part of the writer, and indicates considerable mental activity. It is the production of an exercised intellect; and these volumes give us abundant proofs that he has never received sufficient credit from the world on the score of his understanding. Is it that the world can adore only success? No; but because his projects were so intensely personal, his objects so wild, and his means so ridiculous, that whatever ability he displayed with his pen was derided because of its accompanying drawbacks. He had visibly set his fortunes on a cast, and determined to be Emperor or nothing.

Such being the man, he resolved now to hurl Louis Philippe from his throne, and occupy it himself. For his period of assault he chose the 30th of October, 1836. He has himself, in a long letter to his mother, (to be found in these volumes, and worthy of perusal,) narrated the event. How he addressed the soldiers—how he displayed "the eagle of Austerlitz"—how he proclaimed "Frenchmen, everything that is established without your authority is illegitimate"—how a few soldiers cried, "*Vive l'Empereur*"—how, after wavering, the troops obeyed their officers, and took Louis Napoleon prisoner, after some of them had desired to bayonet him—are narrated at full length, with the garrulity of self-importance. This escapade of his was visited with singular clemency. Its gravest chastisement was the ridicule of Paris. Louis Philippe displayed great forbearance and magnanimity under the circumstances. The young adventurer was sent off to the United States—where we enter on the next period of his eventful story.

2. He visited both North and South America, and corresponded with his mother—his letters to her exhibiting good feeling and filial respect. But all through there runs the undercurrent of Napoleonism. They are dashed also with a great deal of what, to our English taste, looks like affected sentimentalism, of that French school of writers of whom Chateaubriand is the type. We doubt whether any Stuart, from 1650 to their family extinction, brooded so constantly on the fortunes of his family and its chance of resurrection, as did Louis Napoleon. Even the foreign scenery of South America did not distract his mind from the grand object of his life. The intensity of his family passion—a determination to arrive at supreme power—is visible throughout all his letters—on the genuineness of which there does not appear any strong grounds for throwing doubt. They are not numerous, and they are in harmony with all that passed in the early and latter parts of his career. While he was travelling in the New World his character and his descent at Strasbourg became subjects of discussion in Paris; and it was whispered that Lafayette looked on him with some favour, and that the high-souled Republican journalist Armand Carrel did not show himself perfectly hostile to the eventuality of the *role* to which Louis Napoleon aspired. Having returned to Europe, to attend the death-bed of his mother, who expired October the 5th, 1837, Louis Napoleon commenced a paper war against Louis Philippe, under cover of defending his attempt at Strasbourg. The French government began to fear the pertinacity and ambition of the Prince, and insisted that he should be removed from Switzerland. He accordingly again took refuge in England—"The only country in Europe," says one of his biographers, "where the laws of hospitality are not subject to the exigencies of policy." This brings us to the next division of his life, in which he committed himself again by his descent at Boulogne.

3. Amongst the steadiest advisers of the Prince at this time was M. de Persigny; who judging him by the sketch in these volumes, may be taken as an impersonation of those showy Parisian adventurers painted not by Eugene Sue, but by De Balzac. Yet the Marquis de Remy, in the "Mysteries de Paris," may be taken as a type of the natures to which M. de Persigny belonged. M. de la Guerroniere, as quoted in these volumes, (and who writes with favorable leaning towards the President,) thus describes M. de Persigny, whose name is, of course, familiar to all our readers, as the successor of M. de Morny, in the office of minister:—

"With a quick and easy wit, clever, energetic and bold, and with a will full of resources, M. de Persigny was at once the conception and execution—the directing intelligence and the acting hand of the adventure to which he had devoted himself. Diplomatic by instinct, rather than by education, he wove the threads of the conspiracy with consummate ability, and in a manner to leave him free to impress it with whatever direction he thought best. Somewhat of a flatterer, flattery with him was only a means of ruling, and leading the self-will and vanity of men, as with a sort of chain of flowers, much stronger than a chain of iron. A conspirator by disposition and upon calculation, an adventure had irresistible attractions for him. Devoid of enthusiasm or passion, he enlisted himself rather in the fortunes of the man than for the man himself or his cause. Cool and impassible in the face of danger, no danger could deter or stop him. With a forethought which prepared all the combinations, and a boldness which apprehended nothing—such was M. de Persigny."

Whether M. de Persigny counselled the invasion at Boulogne it is not important to inquire.

The life which Louis Napoleon led in London, from the end of 1838, till the month of August, 1840, is described briefly, but emphatically, as what is called, in vulgar parlance, that of "a man about town." His days and nights, it is here stated, were passed "on the turf, in the betting-room, or in the clubs, where high play and desperate stakes roused the jaded energy of the *blase* gambler." Whatever may have been his private habits, however, he resolved to play again for power. He left Margate, in August, 1840, on board the City of Edinburgh steamer.—He voyaged *en prince*, with a well supplied cellar and larder, cook, scullions, valet, a *maitre d'hotel*, a secretary, a chasseur, a hair-dresser, grooms, and last of all—*a tame eagle*. He had two travelling carriages, footmen and grooms in English liveries, and a splendid dressing case. The party amounted, in all, to fifty-six, among whom was Count Montholon, the companion of the Emperor at St. Helena. The whole affair reads like a farce, even by present lights. They summoned the troops at Boulogne to surrender or join. A young lieutenant, called Aladenzie, was the only one who accepted the call to enrol.—Finding the soldiers not willing to join, Louis Napoleon retreated with his motley followers, to the Napoleon column, on the hill above the town; and there he planted a flag with a golden eagle on the staff. In the meanwhile the garrison turned out. Several of his adherents were shot down. Louis Napoleon wounded one person—and is described as having been as calm and phlegmatic as a Dutchman. He retreated to the beach, and tried to get back to the steamer, but, with his followers, he was taken prisoner.

When the news of this second attempt reached the authorities at Paris, it was resolved that something more than ridicule should be employed to turn Louis Napoleon from his dynastic *desperation*, as his passion then appeared to be. Some of the particulars of the descent caused much amusement. The tame eagle had been intended for stage effect. It was to be let loose from the vessel, and to fly straight, it was said, to the Napoleon column, where it was expected to alight as an omen. For that purpose, the bird had been trained to take its food from the hand of Louis Napoleon. Such farcical and clap-trap incidents were to make part of the serious history of the age. The "tame eagle" of Boulogne now flies wild over France.

Louis Napoleon was tried before the House of Peers. His speech was strong, and full of that self-reliance which, whether for good or for ill, has been his main resource. His defence was conducted by the great French orator, Berryer, who had in it a theme favorable to the display of his powers. The eloquent advocate skilfully attacked the government of the barricades, under the mask of defending his client, Louis Napoleon was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment at Ham. He was looked on as a political lunatic, worthy of compassion rather than vengeance. Immured in his prison, he became irritable, and quarreled often with the authorities. But he still devoted himself to elaborating on paper his Napoleonian system, and did not fail in passive energy. He corresponded with his friends, read in various departments of literature, and cultivated flowers. He made repeated applications to the Government on various subjects, and begged hard to be allowed to go and see his dying father. In his prison treatment, it would appear that the authorities were not harsh towards him; the fortress was a large one, and he was allowed to take horse exercise. He escaped from Ham, with the aid of Dr. Conneau and his valet.

4. Again Prince Louis Napoleon arrived in England, in May, 1846. And now, without seeking to invade ground which is generally forbidden to us, it is not necessary that we should historically overlook certain political errors on the part of Louis Philippe, by which the chances of the adventurer and pretender had been vastly improved. "Why, should we," said Horace Walpole, "not see history with as much impartiality as we read it?" The Monarchy of July was confessedly deficient in historical associations. In lieu thereof, by a fatal mistake, it courted popularity through the means of deifying the Emperor Napoleon—bringing back his remains to France, and entombing them with prodigious pomp. Unconsciously, it was pursuing the very path most likely to lead Louis Napoleon to his objects. It was Napoleonizing the public mind. Such a mistake gave Louis Napoleon (without his perceiving it at the time) a large amount of political capital, which served him largely in the latter part of his career. Had he been weak or irresolute, there might have been little harm done by the homage to Napoleon's memory shown by the House of Orleans. But statesmen took the *tame* eagle of Boulogne as the crest of Prince Louis: and the policy pursued was the public embalming of the cause for which his life had been one of apostleship. The Prince renewed, in London, much the same life which he had before led; and cultivated, it is stated in these volumes, "a certain class of notabilities, whose advice and experience have not been without influence upon his conduct."

5. It would be more tedious than the telling of a "thrice-told tale," were we to recapitulate the subsequent events of the career of Prince Louis Napoleon. Europe is ringing with them. His recent acts acquire a logical meaning from this history of the education of his life. Let us look at some of the main elements of his character, as shown in that and in the works collected here. A passionate system-monger is often the most unscrupulous of public characters. Rather than his system should break down, the man devoted to his plan will obstinately adhere even to his errors. Louis Napoleon is presented to us from the sketch which we have given as, mentally, a system-monger—a thorough Napoleonist from first to last: morally, as a man of stern and deliberate audacity, of much phlegmatic resolution, and of utter recklessness as to his means. Accident gave him the opportunity of appealing to the memory of his uncle, and to the passions of an army.—His power rests on what the late Mr. Grattan called "a stratderacy"—and its endurance cannot be safely predicated. The writings of Prince Louis Napoleon are a mere reproduction of the Emperor's ideas. He seems to have got by heart all the cant of Napoleonism. We see no inventive power in his political system: in short, it would be a waste of time to criticise it from a philosophical point of view.

Females on Fire.—Almost all the persons burned to death by their clothes taking fire are females. The reason of this is the inflammable nature of their garments. There is a very simple mode of preventing a fatal result when a woman's clothes are on fire, which is to lie down close to the floor and roll over once or twice. If any one doubts the efficiency of the remedy, let them take a strip of cotton cloth, and hold it with one end downwards, set fire to the lower end, and see how quickly it will be consumed; then let them light another strip and throw it upon the floor and they will see that it burns very slowly and soon goes out. This remedy ought to be impressed upon the mind of every woman, and ought to be taught by every mother to her daughters, as soon as they are able to learn anything.—*Yankee Blade.*

Women have not "rights" enough to become sailors, but can always command a smack.

Humorous Reading.

THE DANDY AND YANKEE.

Reader, have you ever taken a trip on the "John Simpson," a floating palace, with splended cabins, luxurious state rooms, superb table, every thing in a No. 1, style.

"No."

Never heard of *Cap Bell* who boasts of being the *longest legged* Captain, and cleverest fellow on the river.

"No."

Well you have lived long to little purpose, and to make amends the next time you are on the river "try on" Bell and the "Simpson," and "bet your life," you'll never regret it.

But to the subject. While the "Simpson" lay at our wharf last trip a queer looking biped might have been seen wandering his way towards the boat, "toteing" a large hair trunk under his arm. Let us describe him. His upper story was topped with a coon skin cap, long uncombed sandy hair streaking out from beneath it and falling around like flax over a brake. His coat was built as if for a single breasted vest, with a narrow rim running around the neck, stiff as a shingle; then altered by inserting sleeves shirt fashion into the shoulders, the garment being buttoned up "chock" in front with small brass buttons. Between the lower part of the aforementioned and the trowsers was a gap of about three inches, through which a dingy shirt puffed out like a life preserver. His pants were of linsey-woolsey, the larger part of the cloth in the neighborhood of his hinder bottons, the smaller quantity remaining growing smaller and smaller till it reached some six inches from the red untanned shoes that covered the pedal extremities, as tight as India rubber garters. A tallow plectioned countenance, grey eyes, and you have the man.

He walked up the plank on the boat, deposited his trunk on a cotton bale, crossed his hands behind, took a general view of things in general, and noticing the Engineer getting up steam, walked around to communicate with him.

"Guess this 'ere's a mazin fast critter ov yourn."

"Ah," grunted the Engineer not disposed to enlarge his circle of acquaintance by the Chesterfieldian mode.

"Never kicks eout ov the breechin."

"Ha."

"Nor rars, nor pitches, nor nothin of that sort."

"Bah."

"Well old hos, I guess yeou'll never die for wastin yer breth, for ye keep yer rusty ole mouth as close as an ister. Yer don't pretend to say this 'ere ugly lookin consarn can run fast.—Je-mi-ma ef yeoud see my brother's wife's uncle skeet, yer woulde'nt think it. You see as how he ran agin time, and tew beat he run so gol-alfired fast that his hair whipped and cracked so that when he cum eout at the end ov the race, he was clean bald-headed—fact, but that warnt a primin tew what he did one nite racing with a ghost."

Here the Engineer opened the safety valve in close proximity to the coon skin cap, which suddenly disappeared, thus breaking the thread of the ghost story, its proprietor soon making his entrance into the ladies' cabin, which was only occupied by a black chamber-maid.

"Gemmans cabin next door, no gemman 'lowered in ere without ladies," said the darkee angry at the intrusion of such a looking man into the cabin.

"Aint a gwine tew tetch nothin, jest wanted tew zamine the critter. What's them air," pointing to the State Rooms.

"For the ladies berfs, sah."

"How many hev yer got."

"Bout thirty, sah."

"Whar's the wimen folks?"

"On the deck, sah."

"Thirty births, a year, I spose. What a fine place for a doctor tew settle in—lots ov sickness mong so many," soliloquised he, while he stuck his head into a state room to see the accommodations. "A real narrer contracted tucken up consarn, the folks up in our kentry would'ent live in such a tite narrer contracted naberhood."

During this soliloquy the chamber maid opened the door into the Gentleman's cabin.

"Sah, gemmens de likes ob yer aint lowed in here 'tall; yer must go from here quicker than 'mediately."

He sauntered out of the door asking as it was 'slammed shut in his face if there was a regular doctor settled in that neighborhood, which interrogatory not receiving a response he perambulated the cabin with his hand crossed behind, making observations and inquiries much to the amusement of a crowd of passengers, and none more so than that of a double refined, patent elastic, made to order, (by the tailor,) dandy, who with his little sickly goatee, and bigger sicklier mustache, perfumed soap locks, standing shirt collar, rising like two side boards to fence in the face, galvanized watch chain, wasp waist, little heeled boots, and goose necked cane with a puppy's head on it containing nearly as much brains as the head of the owner, was cutting quite a swell dem-ning everything for not being as he wished it, and disgusting every one by his self importance and senseless twaddle.

At dinner by chance the dandy and yankee sat opposite each other at the table. After Capt. Bell had performed the usual ceremony of asking a blessing, the dandy threw himself back on his dignity, and called out in a pompous tone to the waiter:

"You dem'd wataw, brwing me the suppurtah of a young female hen, a fresh laid hegg, and rub the bochim of me plate with a spechamine of fruit wulgarly called an onion, which will give to me dinnah a delicate flavor."

The yankee quickly threw himself back in imitation of his opposite neighbor and, in a nasal tone called out.

"Yeou darned, all-fired, dod-blaster, dabrabited pesky lookin little tarnal black nigger, fetch me a peck ov corn, a bundle ov fodder, and rub me down with a brick-bat while I feed.'

Men ceased to think of masticating, while an uproarious yell arose which fairly shook the cabin, during which the dandy was seen streaking out of the door with a finger in each ear.

We are credibly [illegible] Bell lost four suspender [illegible] troubled with an open count[illegible] hour afterwards.

The dandy waited for the next boat, while the yankee made the trip with a chalked hat.

SETH SPRAGUE'S FIRST AND LAST VOYAGE.

"Got stuck on lumber deown to Belfast onct the orfullest kind—expected to make a handsome spec, and could not sell it or gin it away. There was me and my boys—Zeke and Zephaniah—arry one of them big enough to lick their daddy—consumin' vittles at the Belfast House at the rate of a dollar a day and nuthin' comin' in.—It was a reg'lar freeze up—and I felt putty tolerable well down in the mouth, I tell you. But providence allers takes keer of them as willin' to help themselves—and I found a friend in need—a sea cap'n as was abeout from business. He was a dreadful nice man, and chaw'd tobacker, and spit like a gentleman. Sez he, 'Mr. Sprague, if I was you I'd buy a slupe and go to Baders (Barbadoes) there's a fust rate chance for lumber.'

'Do you think I could make fifty per cent?' sez I.

'Fifty per cent!' sez he. 'You could make two hundred easy. Do you know anything about navigation?' sez he.

'Wal I reckon,' sez I, straitenin' up my shirt collar. Yeou see we had a row boat on our pond at Sheepstown, and Zeke and Zephaniah was death on raftin.'

'Wal,' sez he, 'then you've hit the right nail on the head. I want to sell out—and I've got a slupe—she's clipper slupe, as good as new. You and your boys is enough to handle her. She is well found with plenty of grub on board of her—charts, Blounts Navigator, compass and sittery. All you've got to du is to head her soueast,' and she'll go of herself—and in ten days you'd find yourself at Baders.'

'What'll you take for her?' sez I.

'Seein' it's you, Mr. Sprague,' sez he, 'you may hev her for three thousand, and that's as much as to say, I'll gin her away. I'll take yer paper at six months.'

'It's a bargain,' sez I. And I sot right down and wrote him a note.

Then the Cap'n and me, and Zeke and Zepheniah went down to look at her. She was a beauty, I tell you—painted up all yaller, and black, and green, jest like a checkered adder, with her name, the Polly Ann on the hind part of the body. She had a long pole stickin' up in the middle on her, with cross sticks and close lines so's to hist the sails—and there was a tongue at the fore part, with more close lines and fixins—and a little stick at the hind part' that I must confess that I could'nt see the use on. There was a box, too, with a curus kind of clock laid down flat, and only one hour hand. The Cap'n call this a compass—but I'd allers seen compasses with two legs.

Wall, I bought the slupe, and we took our truck and traps on board and ontied the strings and let her went. Bime-by Zeph came to me and said the compass was out of order. That 'ere hour hand kept wabbling about, and the dial tipping up and down. So I got a fishin' line, and tied it up so it would'nt spring, and made that all right.

Livin' cost us a good deal. Cause jest as fast as we ate anything we was tuk sick, so's it couldn't stay down. Must be dreadful unhealthey follerin' the sea. When night cum we all turned in and slep beautiful.

Went on so two or three days.

One mornin' Zeke, who was the airliest up, called me and Zephaniah, and said somethin had happened in the night. Wall, we went up stairs, and there we found the pole broken off, and the tongue gone, with all the fixins—but, as good luck would have it, that 'ere little stick at the hind part that kept wabblin' about was gone—and I expect that had fretted her and made her act bad—jest like some hosses that wont go in a crupper.

Wall, we had plenty of sticks, and went to work and made another pole, and hoisted a table-cloth, and kept joggin' along about as fast as ever.

It was one Monday mornin' accordin' to my reckonin,' that we come in sight of 'Baders. It was a mighty big place—about twenty-five times as big as Portland with any quantity of forts and ships and meetin' houses, and steamboats. So we let go killock, and hauled deown the table-cloth—and dressed up in our Sunday go-to-meetin' close, and tuk the boat and wen't ashore.

Bime-by we come to a lumber yard and saw mill-shingles enough thar to kiver all the meetin houses in creation and boards enough for about two thousand school houses. I see a chap smokin a cigar, asked him the price of lumber. Consarn it! it was lower than it was at Belfast. This made me right mad, because I begun to suspicion as how I'd been tuck in.

'Wal, my friend,' says I, 'I'll go to Belfast—for I aint a goin to gin away my notions, I tell yeou.'

'That's right feyther,' sed Zeke, 'let's up killock and quit Baders.'

'Baders!' said the man with the segar, 'why you confounded bull-calf, this here is New York!'

If that didn't flatten me right down, there's no seed in pumpkins. Me and Zeke and Zepheniah loafed abeout for an heour or two, and then we got into our boat and started for the Polly Ann. Consarn it, she was gone.—Some interminable scoundrel had untied the string and let her slide. Never see hair nor hide on her arter that. Went home by railroad and steamboat, reached Belfast in a state of destitution—and gin up follerin the sea and carrin lumber to Baders, as a spekelashun, that couldn't be made to pay, no how you could fix it.

WESTERN ELOQUENCE.

Fellow-Citizens: I did'nt come here to make a speech at this time, but only jest to extinguish myself as a candidate. Gentlemen, I am the floating candidate for the superfluous district, and I only want to make a few remarks at this time. A good many of you, gentlemen, has never seen me before, and I merely want to state my views upon the questions to be agitated. Gentlemen, I was born in the county of Sullivan, and fotched up in Knox, without parentage; and if it hadn't been for the goodness of God, and several other gentlemen, who took me, when but an orphan boy of twenty-five years of age, and gin me an education, I might have been as ignorant as the common people; or, even you gentlemen.

Gentlemen, my father was a patriarch of the Revolution, and I am a patriarch. Gentlemen, my father stained the walls of America with his blood; and when Gen. Jackson killed the injins, at Orleans, I waded up to my knees in mud. Gentlemen I am opposed to nullification. Gentlemen, I would rather be a galipot slave, than be a nullifier. Gentlemen, I haint got time to give you my views now, but I'll call on you again in a few days. But, Gentlemen, there is a sort of bigbugs that is trying to put me down, but I defy 'em, gentlemen. I hope to be delivered out of the hands of my enemies as Moses was delivered out of the Bulrushes. Gentlemen, come across the square, and take something to drink, and we'll git better acquainted.

Precocity of Intellect.—Having watched the growth of the young mind a good deal, we are less and less in love with precocity which, indeed is often mere manifestations of disease, the disease of a very fine, but weak organization. Your young Rosciuses, and all your wonders of that kind, generally end in the feeblest of commonplace. There is no law, however, precise and absolute in the matter. The difference of age at which men attain maturity of intellect, and even of imagination, is very striking. The tumultuous heat of youth has certainly given birth to many of the noblest things in music, painting, and poetry; but no less fine productions have sprung from the ripeness of years. Chatterton wrote all his beautiful things, exhausted all hope of life, and saw nothing better than death at the age of 18. Burns and Byron died in their 37th year, and doubtless the strength of their genius was over. Raffaelle, after filling the world with divine beauty, perished at 37; Mozart earlier.—These might have produced still greater works. Dryden came up from the provinces dressed in Norwick drugget, somewhat above the age of 30, and did not know that he could write even a line of poetry; and yet, what towering vigor and swinging ease appeared all at once in 'Glorious John.' Milton had, indeed, written 'Comus' at 38; but he was upwards of 50 when he began his great work. Cowper knew not his own might till he was far beyond 30, and his 'Task was not written till about his 50th year. Sir Walter Scott was also upwards of 30 before he published his 'Minstrelsy,' and all his greatness was yet to come.

A Country newspaper, speaking of the blind wood-sawyer, says, "although he can't see, he can saw."

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

THE PALMETTO STANDARD

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,

BY C. DAVIS MELTON, Esq.

TERMS—Two Dollars, per annum, if paid in advance, or within three months. If not paid in advance (or within three months,) $2 50 will be required, and if payment be delayed until the end of the year, $3 will be required. *These terms will hereafter be adhered to strictly.*

Rates of Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates, [illegible] for the first insertion; 50 cents per square for each continuance less than three months; and 25 cents per square for each continuance over three months.

Special contracts will be entered into with Merchants, allowing the privilege of one or more squares on liberal terms. In such cases the advertisement must be confined to the legitimate business of the person or persons so contracting, and at no time exceed the prescribed limits.

Advertisements to be inserted every other week, or at longer intervals, will be charged $1 per square for each insertion. [illegible]

Double column advertisements will be charged 50 per cent additional on usual rates.

A square, according to the measurement adopted in this office, is a space in length equal to the breadth of the column.

JOURNALISM.

The following sentiments of the editor of the New York Evening Mirror, so exactly accords with our own on the subject on which they treat, that we cannot resist transferring them to our columns:

"The newspapers are the staff of life to multitudes in the city. Thousands rely upon them for their daily supply of materials for conversation, and thought, so far as they have time and taste for thinking. The day cannot be entered upon without the morning paper. The man would be at a loss for topics, and would seem to have no bent of opinion for the day before him, unless he had, at least, read one of the Journals before venturing into the walks of business.

"This reliance may be excessive. It may indicate feebleness, and will perpetuate itself. Some men seem to be little more than utterers of what they read in the morning in their newspaper. They fall into the channel there opened, and reason with the arguments there furnished. They make out no process for themselves. They catch a few leading points, which answers for the snatches of conversation during the day.

"Our Journals are, to a great extent, ill adapted to the mass of our readers. This seems like a bold assertion, but put it to the test of thorough inquiry. The journalist overrates his readers. He overrates their knowledge of geography, of history, of political affairs. He is sometimes aware that he does this, and considers it policy to go beyond them, for the purpose of giving a learned air to his columns, and of satisfying the few who can understand the whole. But these are very few. The abstracts of foreign news are unintelligible to a large part of the readers. The allusions to persons and places are not understood. The readers pass over a large portion of such intelligence. This is still more true of many of the letters from foreign countries which so learnedly treat of foreign politics.

"The editorials are usually so far reaching and so imposingly deep and learned, that to nine-tenths of the readers they are wholly unattractive, and even useless. The editor is ambitious to write a great leader, and he perhaps succeeds; but it is to the disappointment of his subscribers, who would rather have a plain outspoken paragraph, on a topic of immediate interest.—This fashion of great and tedious leaders has very much declined within a few years. Many editors very wisely form their leading editorials by summing up, in a brief and pointed way, the topics of the news.—The readers approve of this. They obtain thus a concise statement which often answers all their purpose, and the columns of detail are neglected.

When there is a commanding topic before the public mind, it may properly be treated of in a formal leading article. But there is no need of summoning far off subjects for the sake of having an elaborate leader at any rate. This practice has sometimes been pushed to a ridiculous extravagance, in papers which did not circulate among those who could enter into very profound investigations. The stilted editor has made a laughable figure among the buyers of his little sheet. Little did they trouble themselves about his prolix didactics. They turn to the columns of incidents and police reports. There is at present less of this ludicrous inappropriateness in the New York journals, than in those of some other cities.

"An editor should make it his business to befriend his readers, and not to display himself. He should address himself to his work with tact as well as ability. He should know how to shoot his game on the wing. The heavy al struseness which may answer in the quarterly, will not catch the attention of the newspaper reader, who picks up the ephemeral sheet to read by snatches, and to read just what forces itself upon his interest, and no more. Stateliness and imposing erudition are not in accordance with the actual office of the daily journal.

"Partizan journals do much less to form public opinion than is generally supposed. A man subscribes for a paper because it advocates a particular view; not in order to find aid in his enquiries. Those read who are already convinced or in some way won. The patron adapts his paper to his notions. He rejects all which do not go for his side. It is probable that there are few events so rare as *the conversion of a mind by argument*; especially after one side has been espoused. Partizan valor consists, in a great measure, in showing one's self proof against all reasoning and all facts from the other side.

"It follows, therefore that the frequent expedient of *setting up a paper* to advocate particular views and interests, is a much less productive expedient than those imagine, who give their money so zealously. Often there is a great sacrifice of property in this way, without any equivalent result. In fact the very announcement of such a paper warns people against reading. The publication lives until the original fund is used up, and it is heard of no more.

"The stopping one's paper, the instant any sentiment adverse to present opinions is found in it, is a silly transaction. Such a reader must have unbounded confidence in his own opinion."

THE CHRISTIAN TIME-VIEW.

The following magnificent and solemn passage is extracted from a volume of sermons by the Rev. James Martineau, of England.

"That christianity did really give an infinite enlargement to the scale of human life, and that this is one of its great features, is conspicuous enough on comparing it with the religions it supplanted. It was not indeed that Pagan societies were without the conception of a future; but christianity first got it cordially believed. Even the meditative philosophy of Greece can present no clear instance of hearty and deep conviction, except in Plato and his master, and, whatever we may think of the rhetorical learnings of Cicero in the same direction, the practical earnestness of Rome was wholly given up, for want of higher thoughts, to material interests and outward magnificence. The faint and spectral fancies of a possible future, that floated before the mind of the people, scared away no crime, tranquilized no passion, disenchanted no instant pleasure. They [illegible] restless beneath the broa[illegible] this immediate life, dru[illegible]ulgence, and asleep to the mi[illegible]phere of faith open to the vigils [illegible]purer soul. Throughout Christendom, on the other hand, this boundless night scene of existence has been the great object of contemplation; has swallowed up the day; has rendered the meridian glare of life to an exaggerated star-light, truly seen as such from more central positions, where the apparent does not distort the real. The difference between the ancient and modern world is this: that in the one the great reality of being was now; in the other, it is yet to come.

"If you would witness a scene characteristic of the popular life of old, you must go to the ampitheatre of Rome, mingle with its 80,000 spectators, and watch the eager faces of Senators and people; observe how the masters of the world spend the wealth of conquests, and indulge the pride of power; see every wild creature that God has made to dwell from the jungles of India to the mountains of Wales, from the forests of Germany to the deserts of Nubia, brought hither to be hunted down in artificial groves by thousands in an hour; behold the captives of war, noble perhaps and wise in their own land, turned loose amid yells of insult more terrible for their foreign tongue, to contend with brutal gladiators trained to make death their favorite amusement, and present the most solemn of individual realities as a wholesale public sport; mark the light look with which the multitude, by uplifted finger, demands that the wounded combatant be slain before their eyes; notice the troop of Christian martyrs awaiting, hand in hand, the leap from the tiger's den; and when the day's spectacle is over, and the blood of two thousand victims stains the ring, follow the giddy crowd as it streams from the vomitores into the streets, trace its lazy course into the forum, and hear it there scrambling for the bread of private indolence doled out by the purse of public corruption; and see how it suns itself to sleep in the open ways, or crawls into foul dens, till morning brings the hopes of game and merry blood, and you have an idea of the imperial people, and their passionate living for the moment, which the gospel found in occupation of the world.

"And if you would fix in your thought an image of the popular mind of christendom, I know not that you could do better than go at sunrise with the throng of toiling men to the hill side where Whitfield or Wesley is about to preach. Hear what a great heart of reality is in that hymn that swells upon the morning air—a prophet's strain upon a people's lips! See the rugged hands of labor, clasped and trembling, wrestling with the unseen in prayer? Observe the uplifted faces, deep-lined with hardship and with guilt, streaming now with honest tears, and flushed with earnest shame, as the man of God awakes the life within, and tells of him that bare for us the stripe and the cross, and offers the holiest spirit to the humblest lot, and tears away the veil of sense from the glad and awful gates of heaven and hell. Go to these people's homes, and observe the decent tastes, the sense of domestic obligations, the care for childhood, the desire of instruction, the neighborly kindness, the conscientious self-respect; and say whether the sacred image of duty does not live within those minds; whether *holiness* has not taken the place of *pleasure* in their idea of life: whether for them, too, the toils of nature are not lightened by some external hope, and their burden carried by some angel of love, and the strife of necessity turned into the service of God. The present tyrannizes over their character no more, subdued by a future infinitely great; and hardly though they lie upon the rock of this world, they can live the life of faith; and while the hand plies the tools of earth, keep a spirit open to the skies."

From the Boston Olive Branch.

PROFANE SWEARING.

Do you see those boys at play? Now listen to the oaths that flow from their lips as readily and as roundly as they would from an "old salt" who has manned the fore-top of a man-of-war for fifty years. Can those boys, some of them not ten years of age, think of what they are doing? Or can it be that such language is wrong? Children are naturally imitative, and those boys have doubtless heard men use the same blasphemous language.—And as they wish to be manlike, they conclude that the most discreet way to be men, is to do as men do. And therefore he who swears the loudest and boldest, is the noblest fellow and most of a man. They reason on this subject, as far as they reason on anything, just as they do about drinking or smoking—he who can smoke and drink the most is the most to be looked up to.

As shocking as it is to one's feelings to hear profanity from the mouths of children, the boys are not so much in fault as the men from whom they learn the practice. Children have less knowledge and experience and it cannot be expected that they will judge as correctly of the propriety or impropriety of any course, as those of riper years. Men know better than to pursue such a practice. No reasonable excuse can be offered for it. It can neither refine nor exalt the character. Whoever is in the habit of it, renders himself unfit for respectable society. How unsuitable is such language for the drawing-room or parlor! And if improper to use in the presence of ladies it is unfit for any society. A real gentlemen is aware of this fact, and therefore refrains from profane language when in the presence of polite society. By the same rule he should always refrain from it if he respects himself; for it is of no more use to swear at a horse, or a man, than it is at a lady. And it is as improper to swear at a laborer or a loafer, as it is at a clergyman or a judge.

The fact is, consistency and a sense of propriety will tell any man that swearing is useless, ungentlemanly, degrading and demoralizing. And the highest authority has said—"Because of swearing the land mourneth;" and the most solemn declaration of the Supreme Being is—"I will not hold him guiltless who taketh my name in vain."

Men who are guilty of this practice call themselves Christians, and consider the heathen in great darkness. But the heathen do not swear, in their own language. When they attempt it they use English. Mr. Loughbridge, a missionary to the Creek Indians, says he is certain they never attempt it. To call another by some vulgar name as an 'old dog,' or something of the kind, is the nearest approximation they can make.

'On a certain occasion,' says he, 'Jim Henry, a half blood Creek, then government interpreter, swore very profanely in English. After he had ceased, I asked him if he could swear in Creek.'

'No,' he replied, 'the Creeks cannot swear in their language. I could translate an oath into our language, but it would be the most solemn prayer to God which any one could offer."

The same is also the case with the Seminoles, Choctaws, and Cherokees.

Would it not be well if there were no words in English, by which so senseless and degrading a practice could be sustained?—Delicacy would not then be so often shocked in the streets, and a hundred evils closely connected therewith would not then be encouraged. 'Swear not at all,' is the counsel of wisdom; and happy is he who regards it—Young men ruin themselves by profanity.

RESPECT TO AGE.—The Spartans obliged their youth to rise up in presence of the aged, and offer them the most honorable seats. At a theatrical represention, when an old man an Athenian, came too late to be able to procure a good seat, the young Athenians unanimously endeavored to sit close and keep him out. Abashed at this he hastily made his way to the seats appointed for the Lacedæmonians: they all immediately rose, and received him in the most honorable manner. The Athenians, struck with a sudden sense of virtue, gave a thunder of applause; and the old man exclaimed, 'the Athenians know what is right, but the Lacedæmonians practice it.'

'Did you attend church to-day, as I charged you?' inquired an old planter of one of his slaves as he returned to his dwelling.

'Sartain, massa,' was Cudjo's reply, 'an' what two mighty big story dat preacher did tell.'

'Hush, Cudjo, you musn't talk that way—what stories are they?'

'Why, he tell de people no man can sarve two masses: now dis de fuss story, kase you see old Cudjo sarve you, my old massa, and also my young massa John. Den de preacher says, 'he will love one and hate de oder,' while he knows *I hate you boff.*'

Truth is like a rustic beauty—most lovely when unadorned, and seen in the open light of day; and whenever truth is thoroughly discussed, it will not fail to come like tried gold from the fire. Like Ajax, it requires nothing but daylight and fair play.

A letter writer in one of our exchanges discourses thus upon Jenny Lind's matrimonial movement:

"Mr. Goldschmidt is a small, thin, weak human article, extremely inclined to take care of himself; and has just apostatized from the Jewish faith to the Christian. He won Jenny by an assiduity of attention beyond all parallel. He never left her side. Her tastes were his, her opinions were his own. And in wedding him, Jenny firmly and legally so arranged all her property that her husband will never be able to touch a penny of it, and he submits ot such a weekly allowance of pocket money etc, as, in her judgment his good conduct deserves. These are all facts, and you may depend upon them."

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

CHESTER, S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1852.

New Advertisements.

DAVEGA & BENNETT.—These enterprising Merchants are now receiving their Spring Supplies, and request their friends and particularly the ladies, to give them a call. Their establishment has recently been fitted up in a new and very beautiful style, and the building now presents the neatest front to be found in our town. The interior arrangements show a corresponding neatness and elegance; and visitors will find on their shelves a very select assortment of goods. Their stock is large, and it will be seen by reference to their advertisement that they offer many articles at extremely low prices.

HICKLIN & RUSSELL.—We invite attention to the advertisement of this firm, whose establishment is situated at Spring Rock. Knowing these gentlemen personally and well, we with pleasure recommend them to our friends, being satisfied that those who favor them with a call will find them disposed to do the "genteel," both as to quality and prices.

Dr. Douglas' Essay.

We re-publish this week, by request, the address delivered by DR. JOHN DOUGLASS, of this District, before the Fishing Creek Agricultural Society in 1847, on the "Means of Preserving Health on Plantations." The subject is one of very great interest to the planting community, and we need only direct attention to the essay to secure for it a careful perusal.

Beautiful Cotton Gin.

Mr. JAMES AIKIN, of this place, has had deposited for some weeks at the store of JOHN McKEE, Esq., a Cotton Gin of his manufacture, which we regard as an extra fine article of its kind. Planters visiting the town would do well to call and examine it.

Mr. AIKIN has established for himself some reputation as a manufacturer of Gins, and we learn that those from his establishment are much preferred by planters who have had them in use.

Our Contemporaries.

THE YORKVILLE MISCELLANY.—We omitted to notice last week the retiring of T. J. BELL. Esq. from the Editorship of this paper. He has conducted it with much ability, and we regret that he has felt impelled so soon to withdraw from the fraternity.

The *Miscellany* is now again in the hands of its old proprietor and founder, JOHN E. GRIST, whose name looks naturally in place at the head of his sheet. We direct the attention of advertisers to his card, and would be happy to find him sharing liberally of the favors of those who may have occasion to advertise for that section.

THE LANCASTER LEDGER.—Our friend BAILEY contrives to manufacture a very readable paper, and we very cheerfully commend it to those who may desire to have the weekly visits of a very interesting miscellaneous journal. See Card in our advertising columns.

The Due West Telescope and the Mails.

We observe in the *Due West Telescope* of the 22d inst., that complaints are made by subscribers to that paper in this District about the irregular reception of their papers; and the Editors intimate the opinion that the fault probably lies at the office in this place.

As we have almost daily opportunities of seeing how the affairs of this office are managed, we feel much confidence in vouching for the blamelessness of our worthy Post Master. No one can be more attentive than he to his duties, and no one more careful in the proper distribution of mail matter. We will say further, that in his manner of distributing the mails, it is scarcely possible that mistakes should occur so frequently as to excite complaints.

There is a fact connected with the reception by us of papers from the North Western Districts of this State, which may be of service to our friends of the Telescope in tracing out the cause of the complaints made.—It is, that we frequently receive the *Telescope*, the Anderson and Greenville papers and the Laurensville Herald, by way of Yorkville. How do they get on that route? All papers from those Districts for subscribers in Chester, and indeed in York, should properly be sent *via* Columbia; and we have no doubt that wherever the point of deflection from the proper route is found to be, *there* will be found the cause of the irregularities complained of.

The *Telescope* of the 23d came to us on Monday, the 26th, by way of Columbia, and also the packages for the several offices in this District. But we learn from the Post Master, that *on the same day* he received, via Yorkville, two packages of the *Telescope* for Lewisville, in this District, containing the issues of April 9th and April 13th! So there now lies in this office, awaiting the departure of the Lewisville mail, *three* successive issues of the *Telescope*, all received at this point on the same day!

There is said to be a time for all things, and if so, we are not sure but that an occasion like this presents the "time" for a good m[illegible]to say bad words. We trust however, that our friends of the *Telescope* will not go to that extreme; but rather set themselves quietly to work to discover how it is that their packages wander into York. Until very recently we invariably received the *Telescope* by way of Yorkville, and genera[illegible]on Saturday.

The State Convention.

This body convened at Columbia on Monday last. We received by yesterday's mail an abstract of Monday's proceedings. Beyond the election of Officers and the organization of the body, nothing of special interest was done.

In accordance with the established usage of Conventions in this State, Gov. MEANS was chosen President, and by a vote almost unanimous.

On taking his seat, the President addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

Although I am fully aware that I am indebted more to my official station than to any merit of my own for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me, yet I must be permitted to express my profound gratitude to you for having honored that station in my person. Unaccustomed as I am to parliamentary usages, I should be disposed to shrink from the position you have assigned me, but that I feel assured that I will be sustained and assisted in the discharge of its duties by the same kindness which has prompted you to bestow it upon me. While I am fully alive to its responsibilities, I trust I feel still deeper the solemn responsibility which rests upon me as a member of this Convention. We have met together clothed in the sovereign power of the land. The voice of this Convention, when it speaks, must be potential for good or for evil. How much prudence, how much caution and deliberation does it become us to use before we act? It is useless for me to enter into a detail of the peculiar circumstances under which we have met; a mere allusion to them is sufficient to bring to your minds the fact that they are full of embarrassment. We certainly have a most delicate part to act; one which we cannot perform with credit to ourselves, or with honor to the State, unless we are buoyed by devoted patriotism above the petty considerations of party strife, of personal ambition, or which is even worse and more to be deprecated, vindictive feelings to each other because we differ in opinion. The external circumstances by which we are surrounded fearfully admonish us that we have no strength to waste in internal feuds. The very dangers of our position call loudly upon us to be united. But, unfortunately for us, and the great cause of the South, we are not united. We have been divided and distracted by the convulsive throes of party strife. The great question of our wrongs has been forgotten amid our wranglings as to the remedy. While this state of things exists amongst us, the fiendish finaticism of an abolition spirit, which tramples all law, both human and divine, under foot, is steadily moving forward towards the accomplishment of its ends. If we intend not basely to desert the cause in which we have been so long engaged, and finally submit to our degradation and ruin, this tide of fanatacism must be sooner or later met. As dark as are the dangers which surround us, still more gloomy are those which threaten us from our internal commotions. If we are united, we need fear no danger. The justice of our cause, and our strong arms will be sufficient to protect us. But if, in the madness of our party strife, we fall upon each other and forget the common enemy, an easy victory will be accomplished by them; a victory which will bring ruin and disgrace upon us. The very first object of this Convention should be to heal these divisions. I will not presume to suggest the course which will be proper for you to pursue to accomplish this great object, and to maintain the honor and dignity of our beloved State. This must be a matter of consultation and deliberation. The intelligence, the patriotism, the dignity of this body is an earnest that that course will be one which will involve no *sacrifice of principle*; one, the object of which will be to promote the best interests of our State. We meet together as members of one common family, whose interest, honor, and destiny are the same. A deep devotion to our country and its institutions should be the polar-star to guide us in our course. The arm of our State, which was recently strong and ready to strike, has been paralyzed alone by our dissensions. Let us heal them at once, that with firm and united strength we may meet the enemies of our institutions. Upon *the union* of our State, I solemnly believe, depends our *destiny*.

On motion, the business of the Convention was opened by prayer, Rev. J. C. COIT, officiating.

J. A. Strobhart, esq. was elected Clerk; B. I. Hayes Messenger, and B. O'Ne'll Door-keeper.

Mr. Jamieson, delegate from Orange, in a feeling manner, announced the death of his colleague, Capt. D. Rowe. The customary resolutions were adopted.

A letter of Chancellor DARGAN, resigning his seat as a Member of the Convention, was read and laid on the table.

A friend writes us from Columbia, under date of Monday, as follows:

"The Seceders are much divided. Some wish secession, some a withdrawal of our members from Congress, and some they know not what. They held a caucus on Saturday night, but did not agree upon any thing. The caucus will meet again to-night.

"I have heard nothing of a caucus of our party, and I do not know that we will have one. Being in the minority, we can only accept or reject such things as are offered.

"I have heard that *forty* speeches are prepared, but I hope that many may not be delivered. I cannot say when we will adjourn."

Periodicals Received.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have on our table the May number of Godey. It is in every respect a most excellent number, containing 120 pages of Letter-press, and some 25 embellishments. "January and May" is a well executed plate, and "May Day among the Juveniles" a most charming picture.

PLOUGH, LOOM & ANVIL.—We are in receipt of the April number of this valuable work, which we find, as usual, well stored with useful matter to the farmer, mechanic and general reader. Published by MYRON FINCH, N. York, at $3 per annum.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—Our acknowledgments are due to Messrs. LEONARD SCOTT & Co., for their re-print of this our favorite of the Foreign Quarterlies.—Its articles are all interesting. The following is the table of contents: 1. The Works of Jno. Milton; 2. New Zealand; 3. The Life of John Sterling; 4. The Geology of the Surface and Agriculture; 5. The Literature of the New Testament; 6. Arctic Searching Expeditions; 7. Memoir of Bishop Copleston; 8. Wesley and Methodism; 9. Progress of Popular Education in Great Britain; 10. France in January 1852.

Burning Fluid.

We have no desire to do away with that most necessary caution and care in relation to this popular and beautiful material for light. But as much has been said about the danger of its use, it is but fair to hear both sides, and it will be interesting to all who use the fluid to read the following remarks concerning it. They are from the Newark Advertiser:—*Carolinian.*

"At Mr. Ennis' lecture, in Library Hall, he stated that very unfavorable and unjust views are entertained by many about the common burning fluid, now much in use as fuel for lamps. Camphene is spirits of turpentine; burning-fluid is a combination of alcohol and camphene; phosgene gas, the brightest and best of these articles, differs from burning-fluid in having all of the water taken out of the alcohol before mixture, and on this account it will combine with a much greater amount of camphene. The great error now in the community is a supposition that it will explode dangerously. The danger is not in any explosion. A glass lamp was exhibited before the audience, which had been burning for more than three hours; the fluid was nearly out, and above the fluid, in the upper part of the lamp, was a mixture of the vapor of the fluid and the atmospheric air; the whole was considerably heated from the length of time it had been burning from two tubes. The lecturer extinguished the flame, unscrewed the metallic top, and laid it aside, and then applied a lighted taper to the opening in the top of the lamp. The result was a slight puff, scarcely audible, and no movement whatever either of the lamp or the remaining fluid within it. A great many such experiments had been tried by Mr. Ennis with these three substances, camphene, burning fluid, and alcohol, and in all cases the results had convinced him that the explosions are by no means dangerous, and that they have nothing to do with the many sad accidents we hear of from the careless use of burning-fluid.

"The real sources of danger may easily be avoided if once they be pointed out, and then there can be little or no objection against the use of these really good articles—so far superior to oil in cleanliness, handiness, and pleasantness of light. The only way that mischief can be done is by spilling the fluids in a burning state over things that easily take fire; and this spilling generally takes place in two ways. By suddenly shaking a glass lamp quite full of burning fluid, then, unless the wicks be very tight in the tubes, the fluid will flow out of their tops and run down all on fire over the outside of the glass, and all the fluid within will flow out over the surrounding objects in a devouring flame. This may happen in a person's hand, from violent shaking while walking along; and the garments of ladies being combustible, many lives have thus been lost. Every one who uses the burning fluid should try his own lamps whenever they have new wicks, and see how much violent shaking they will bear. If you see the fluid coming rapidly out of the tubes in a stream of fire, blow it out quickly with your breath, and do not light it again, if much has come out, until it has been wiped off.

"The lecturer was present when a young lady quickly took two lighted glass lamps from the mantelpiece and placed them on the tea-table. As the fluid gushed out and ran ignited down on the glass, she and the whole company started back, instantly expecting an explosion. He rushed up and blew them both out, and no harm was done. Again they were lighted, without having the fluid wiped off, and they required to be blown out instantly again. Had they not been so quickly blown out, the glass would have cracked, all the fluid would have run flaming over the table cloth, which with the table would soon have been on fire. The very plain remedy for all this is to put in the wicks tightly, and then try how much agitation the lamps will bear when full.

"The other mode of camphene accidents is the sudden taking fire of the fluid in the lamp and can, when the fluid is replenished while the wicks are burning; the person holding them gets frightened, throws down both can and lamp, and the blazing liquid is spread around in every direction, setting fire to all combustibles within its reach. Such accidents may be avoided just as easily as not, simply by filling the lamps in the daytime. When any of these fluids are warm, by being an hour or two in a lighted lamp, their vapors, though invisible, rise thickly, and may take fire a foot or more from the lamp.

"It is advisable for housekeepers to try experiments for themselves, so as to know familiarly the nature of these fluids. This may be done in the following way: Pour some of the burning fluid in a small plate or saucer, and with a match set it on fire, and see the mode of its burning. Also, unscrew the top of the lamp when lighted, remove the wicks, and with a match fire the liquid within. It may be easily blown out again before even a glass lamp will crack. The agitation of a lighted lamp, when it has been recently filled, is another useful experiment."

The Southern States.

The Editor of the South-Western Advocate, referring to the discussion of Southern Rights which preceded and has followed the adoption of the compromise measures, quotes a memorable passage of Burke's writings, which we annex, and concerning which the Advocate justly remarks, that its importance and applicability at the present time are not less remarkable than the political sagacity and prescient wisdom of its author at the time of its utterance. The extract is taken from the great speech of Burke on conciliating with America, delivered in the British Parliament on the 22d of March, 1775, concerning which Sir James Mackintosh said:

"The second speech by Mr. Burke on American taxation was thought by Mr. Fox the best work of the master. The judgment was certainly right; it has the careful correctness of his first manner, joined to the splendor of his second; it was the highest flight of his genius under the guidance of taste. Except a few Burkeisms in the noble peroration, it contains few deviations from beauty." Such is the testimony of the antagonist of Burke, the illustrious author of the Vindiciæ Gallicanæ. But to the extract:

"Sir, I can perceive by their manner that some gentlemen object to the latitude of this description, because in the southern colonies the Church of England forms a large body, and has a regular establishment. It is certainly true. There is, however, a circumstance attending these colonies, which in my opinion, fully counterbalances this difference, and makes the spirit of liberty more high and haughty than in those to the northward. It is, that in Virginia and the Carolinas they have a vast multitude of slaves. Where this is the case, in any part of the world, those who are free are by far the most proud and jealous of their freedom. Freedom to them is not only an enjoyment, but a kind of rank and privilege. Not seeing there that freedom, which in other countries where it is a common blessing, and as broad and general as the air, may be united with such abject toil, with great misery, with all the exterior of servitude, liberty looks amongst them like something that is more liberal. I do not mean, sir, to commend the superior morality of this sentiment, which has at least as much pride as virtue in it; but I cannot alter the nature of man. The fact is so; and these people of the southern colonies are much more strongly, and with an higher and more stubborn spirit, attached to liberty than those to the northward. Such were all the ancient commonwealths; such were our Gothic ancestors; such in our day were the Poles; and such will be all masters of slaves who are not slaves themselves. In such a people the haughtiness of domination, combined with the spirit of freedom, fortifies it, and renders it invincible."

CHLOROFORM.—We have had occasion within the last few days to notice from our exchanges two deaths from the inhalation of chloroform.—In addition to this we see that a writer in the Boston Traveller describes chloroform to be a concentrated chloric ether, inferior to sulphuric ether, and says that the frequent deaths occasioned by chloroform may be attributed to the use of it while in process of decomposition, and that this is a consequence almost inevitable with the peculiar method used by some manufacturers. If it is made from corn whiskey, instead of pure alcohol, a poisonous principle called amyle is eliminated. Sulphurous acid is sometimes liable to exist in sulphuric ether. In the use of these articles the sponge is sometimes applied so close to the mouth as to exclude atmospheric air, the effect of which is to occasion asphyxia, frequently causing death when chloroform is substituted for sulphuric ether. Another error is alleged to be the softening of the sponge with water, by which the nature of the chloric ether is changed. The sulphuric ether is recommended by this writer as one producing less arterial excitement, as being less irritating to the lungs, and as possessing that agreeable odor which has recommended chloroform to general use.—*South Carolinian.*

THE NEGRO RACE.—Bayard Taylor, writing from Nubia, in Upper Egypt, says;

Those friends of the African race who point to Egypt as a proof of what that race has accomplished, are wholly mistaken. The only negro features represented in Egyptian sculpture are those of slaves and captives taken in the Ethiopian wars of the Pharoahs. The temples and pyramids throughout Nubia, as far as the Dar-Fur and Abyssinia, all bear the hieroglyphs of these monarchs, and there is no evidence in the valley of the Nile that the Negro race ever attained a higher degree of civilization than is at present exhibited in Congo and Ashantee. I mention this not from any feeling hostile to that race, but simply to controvert an opinion very prevalent in some parts of the United States.

EUROPEAN REPUBLICANISM.—The following paragraph is cut from the New Castle, Delaware Courier, where it appears in a letter from the editor, who is on a visit to the city of Cincinnati. The reader will remember that Professor Kinkle has been traversing the country, endeavoring to raise a loan of two millions, in aid of German revolutionists:

"I learned a fact to-day, that is exciting some feeling here, and ought to lead our people to exercise a little more discrimination in reference to the manner in which a certain class of foreign pretenders are received here. Professor Kinkle, a German patriot, who came over some time ago in hot haste to get funds to aid in the German revolution, after receiving large contributions in several cities, has invested the amount received in a brewery, in this city, and instead of applying the money to the objects for which it was given, has quietly settled down to the dignified employment of making beer.

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION.—A Washington letter in the Philadelphia American says:

"There are rumors circulating here and in circles that ought to be well informed, of an organization for a third expedition against the island of Cuba. Several of the so-called officers of the first attempt have been lounging about the metropolis during the winter, with no visible occupation, and no manifest means of support. It is believed that the material for the proposed movement, if procured at all will be obtained from among a class of foreigners of desperate fortunes, who are ready to engage in any enterprise, however lawless, that may promise pecuniary reward. But it is to be said, to the discredit of persons claiming to be Americans, that the origin and responsibility of the new scheme may be placed at our own doors.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—We regret to learn, says the Winnsboro' Register of the 23d inst., that a son of Mr. Durham's overseer, and a negro was struck by lightning on Sunday last, and that both have become maniacs.

MARRIED

On Wednesday, 18th March ult., by Elder James Lee, Mr THOMAS ASHCRAFT, of Chester, and Miss MARGARET ISOM, daughter of William Isom, of York.

The Cotton Markets.

CHESTER, April 27.

Cotton has been offered freely in our market for the last few days, and has found ready sales at advanced rates. We now quote extremes at 5.75 and 7.70. Very choice lots would command 7.75.

CHARLESTON, April 26.

The Cotton market was firm and prices full. 1,100 bales sold to-day, at 6¾ a 8¾.

COLUMBIA, April 26.

The cotton market opened this morning at very full prices, and continued so up to one o'clock; in the after part of the day, however, the demand was rather less active, and the market closed at prices a shade in favor of the buyer. 266 bales changed hands at prices ranging from 5¾ to 8¼ cents.

CONSIGNEES PER RAIL ROAD.
CHESTER DEPOT.

April 21.—Slade, Kestler & Co., Bratton & Gorden, Ramsour & Jendins, T G Wylie & Co., J M Webb & Son, J McLure.

April 22.—L P Sadler, Morgan & C, J B McGill, I W Clawson, T G Wylie & Co., B S Guion, J Jeffreys, Swedish Iron Manufacturing Company, A Q Dunovant, J W Thompson, G R Ratchford, W Wright, W W Avery, L D Childs, C T Scaife, D Froneberger & Co., John Simpson, J L & D M Watson, S McAliley.

April 23.—D F McMahon, J Littlejohn, L P Sadler, G R Ratchford, W W Avery, J W Estes, R E Johnston, Barnett & Withers, T G Wylie & Co., E Moore, J B McCorkle, J Simpson.

April 24.—J Deans, J M Webb & Son, L P Sadler, T G Wylie, J & A Ramsour, J Jeffreys, C Hickerson, B T Wheeler, W M Holland, Thomas Walter, W Whitesides, W Caldwell, Swedish Iron Manufacturing Company, W F McKewn, W Ramsour & Co., D F McMahon, J Littlejohn, R E Johnston, J Calloway, J M Carson, Adicks & W, Smyth & Tate, J Ross, E Moore, T B Collins, P Worthy.

April 26.—J Calloway C Hickerson, J O Reid, J Ross, D F McMahan, Ramsour & Jenkins, R E Johnston, Weaver & Oglesby, D Froneberger, O T Gibbs, J B Miller, A Robinson, McCreary & Gaston, J S Moore & Sons, J H Carpenter, W Murdock, Smyth & Tate, D B Gaither, S Eaves, C C Guion, J W Goudelock, Lewis & Kerr, B Killian & Co., J Ross, W Wright, J Littlejohn, J A Chalk.

List of Receipts

From the 10th to the 20th April, inclusive.

The undersigned acknowledges to have received payments from the following subscribers to the "PALMETTO STANDARD," for which credits are entered in full to the times stated:

J. N. Lewis........Chester......to Jan'y '53
Asa H. Lee............do..........to Jan'y '53
Samuel Cassels........do..........to Mar. '53
J. S. Pressley..........do..........to Jan'y '53
T. M. Graham.........do..........to Mar. '53
John Knox.............do..........to April '53
Smith Kitchens........do..........to April '53
G. C. Gill...............do..........to April '53
David Miller............do..........to April '53
D. P. Gaston...........do..........to April '53
S. S. Gaston...........do..........to April '53
Thos. Simpson.........do..........to April '53
H. M. Ferrel...........do..........to April '53
Sidney Boss............do..........to Oct. '52
John Charles...........do..........to Jan'y '53
F. M. Chisholm, Chesnut Grove....to Mar. '53
D. Ricks...............do..........to April '53
Jas. F. Wherry........do..........to April '53
W. S. Robinson........do..........to April '53
DeKalb Wylie..........do..........to April '53
Joseph Spencer........do..........to April '53
Maj. J. W. Wilkes.....do..........to April '53
J. B. Atkinson, Sandersville, S. C..to April '53
O. P. McCullough, Legal Law....to Feb. '53
J. L. Yongue, Yonguesville, S. C..to Aug. '52
Frank. Fowler, Columbia, S. C....to Aug. '52
J. H. Ferguson, Landsford, S. C....to Oct. '52
Dr. S. Wright, Hopewell, S. C.....to Jan'y '53
W. G. Leckie....do..(by Dr. w.).to April '52
Jas. A. Donald..do......"......to Jan'y '53
Benj. Culp, Tenn., (by R. C. F.)....to Mar. '53
James Burnet, Ark., (by A. C.).....to Sept. '52
W. D. Rosboro', Mississippi........to Jan'y '53
Perry McCammon, Alabama........to May '52
E. B. Foote, Georgia, (by L. B. F...to Jan'y '53

Payments made since the 20th inst., will be acknowledged in our next.

C. D. MELTON, Proprietor.

April 28.

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

DAVEGA & BENNETT

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are just in receipt of their SPRING & SUMMER STOCK, which they will sell at the lowest cash prices, viz:

Fancy [illegible] at [illegible] cts. per yard.
Colored [illegible] 12½ cts per yard.
Beautiful [illegible] and Bareges at 37½ cts.
A handsome [illegible] Ginghams from 12½ cents up.
Handsome Calicoes from 6¼ to 12½ cents.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs from 10 cts. up.
Worked Collars, some as 12½ cts.
Silk and Gossamer Muslins.

Canton Crape Shawls and Mantles.
Black and White Grenadine Shawls.
Handsome Silk Parasols, some as low as 75 cts.
Bonnet Ribbons of the latest styles.
Jaconet and Swiss Trimmings.
Thread Laces and Edgings.
Lace and Muslin Undersleeves and Cuffs.
Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins.
Bleached Shirtings at 5 cts. a yard.

——ALSO:——

A Complete assortment of Fine Fancy Goods.

BONNETS.—We would invite the attention of the Ladies to our Stock of Bonnets, which will be found to be superior to any in the market.

CLOTHING.—A complete assortment of Ready Made Summer Clothing, which we are selling exceedingly cheap.

ALSO.—A complete assortment of

Hardware, Groceries, Drugs & Medicines, Boots & Shoes, Hats, &c., &c.

We would state to those in want of Goods that we are determined not to be undersold, not even by those that are selling at cost. Just give us a call and we can convince you of the fact.

DAVEGA & BENNETT.

April 28 17

Insect Economy.—Mr. Reaumur states that for a period of twenty years, he endeavored, without success, to discover the materials employed by wasps in forming the blue, gray, papery substance, so much used in the structure of their nests. One day, however, he saw a female wasp alight on the sash of a window, and it struck him, while watching her gnawing away the wood with her mandibles, that it was from such materials as these she formed the substance which so long puzzled him. He saw her detach from the wood a bundle of fibres, about one length of an inch in length and finer than a hair; and as she did not swallow them, but gathered them into a mass with her feet, he had no doubt but that his opinion was correct. In a short time he saw her shift to another part of the window, and carry with her the fibres which she had collected, and to which she continued to add. He then caught her and began to examine her bundle and found that it was neither yet moistened nor rolled into a ball, as it is always done before used by the wasp in her building. He also noticed that before detaching the fibers, she bruised them into a kind of lint with her mandibles. All this he imitated with his penknife, bruising and paring the same wood till it resembled the fibres collected by the wasp; and so he discovered how wasps manufactured their paper; for these fibres are kneaded together into a kind of paste, and when she formed a round ball of them, she spreads it into a leaf, nearly as thin as tissue-paper; and this she accomplishes by moving backwards, and levelling it with her mandibles, her tongue and her teeth. And as the wasps form paper, placing layer upon layer, fifteen sheet deep, and then preventing the earth from falling down into her nest.

There is a tailor in Boston, whose nose is so red, that he can sew the finest work in the darkest night with no other light than that afforded him by his flaming proboscis. His head is quite bald from the effect of carrying building materials in his hat.

Another Scientific Wonder!

Important to Dyspeptics.

Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN, THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR GASTRIC JUICE, prepared from RENNET, or the FOURTH STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION and DEBILITY, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the GASTRIC JUICE. Pamphlets, containing Scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

☞ Physicians prescribe Dr. Roger's Liverwort and Tar in the last stages and most hopeless cases of Consumption, after all other medicines have failed, as it has proved itself to be the most extraordinary medical aid in curing that disease. Now this medicine is as valuable in the incipient stages, such as Cough, Colds, &c., &c., when the Lungs are not too far gone before ulceration takes place. It is seldom or ever known to fail in breaking up the most distressing Cough or Cold, in a few hours time, if the directions are strictly followed. The genuine Dr. Rogers' Liverwort and Tar, which makes so many wonderful cures, can be obtained at

J. A. REEDY'S,
Chester Drug Store.

See advertisement in another column.

CHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, Green	bush	75	@	1.00
Dried	"	—	@	—
BAGGING, Dundee	yard	13	@	15
Gunny		16	@	17
BALE ROPE	lb	9	@	11
BACON, Hams	"	13	@	15
Sides	"	13	@	15
BUTTER, Country	"	10	@	12½
BEESWAX	"	—	@	20
CHEESE	"	11	@	15
COFFEE, Rio	"	11	@	12
Java	"	15	@	17
FLOUR, Country	bbl.	—	@	6.00
Northern	"	—	@	—
GRAIN, Corn	bushel	90	@	1.00
Oats	"	50	@	60
Wheat	"	—	@	1.00
Peas	"	—	@	75
LARD	lb	13	@	15
MOLASSES, W. India	gal.	35	@	40
N. Orleans	"	45	@	50
PEACHES, peeled	bush	—	@	—
" unpeeled		—	@	—
RICE		3 50	@	4 00
SUGARS, Loaf	lb	12	@	15
Crushed	"	—	@	12
Porte Rico	"	7	@	10
N. Orleans	"	7	@	11
N. O Refined	"	11	@	12½
SALT	Sack	1.60	@	1.75
SHOT	lb	8	@	10
MACKEREL, No 1	bbl.	15	@	16
No. 2		13	@	14
No. 3		10	@	12½
MEAL, Corn	bush	—	@	1.00
TALLOW	lb	10	@	12½
EGGS	doz.	8	@	10
FOWLS	pair	20	@	25
CABBAGE, (heads)		5	@	8
POTATOES, Sweet	bush	62	@	75
Irish	"	75	@	1.00

Dr. WM. H. BABCOCK

OFFERS his Professional services to the public. His Office may be found at the plantation of Wm. D. Chisholm, six miles east of Chester Court House, on the Landsford Road.

April 14 15-tf

Hicklin & Russell,

SPRING ROCK.

WE return thanks to the people of York and Chester Districts, in the neighborhood of Spring Rock, for their past favors and very liberal patronage.

We have this Spring made an addition to our building and enlarged our stock of Goods. The following articles comprise a portion of our Stock:

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

Calicoes; Ginghams; Muslins, printed, Swiss and Embroidered; Berage; Delains; Chambrays; Silks and Silk Tissues; Necklaces; Collars; Capes; Chimazettes and Sleeves; Ladies and Misses' Bonnets of the latest style. Hosiery and Parasols.

GENTLEMENS' WEAR.

A variety of French Cloths, Doeskin Cassimeres; Drap De Etes; Queen's Cloth; Linens; Tweeds; Cotton and Linen Drills.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Silk, Fur, Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf HATS.

BOOTS & SHOES, SADDLERY, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASS AND STONE WARE, IRONS, CASTINGS AND STEELS.

SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, RICE AND CANDLES.

All of which we will sell on the most reasonable terms that can be afforded.

HICKLIN & RUSSELL.

April 28 17-3t

New Music!

ARE we almost there; Nelly was a Lady; Miss Myrtle; Of all the pretty darlings; O come my love to me; Yes, or No; My Daughter Fan; He is coming home; My Heart is Thine; The Bloomer's Complaint; The breathing sigh you gave love; The Bowld Soger Boy; He led her to the altar; Blue Eyes; Dear land of my fathers; Any thing to make a change; I've plenty of Lovers; I mourn thee, but I love no more; When e'er I see those smiling eyes; My home, my happy home; I can but weep; My heart is thine; Old folks at Home; He is coming home; I'd marry him to-morrow; Joe Hardy; Fare thee well my Fanny; I'm saddest when I sing; Beats there a heart on earth sincere; Twilight is closing; Farewell my *Lilly* dear; Tell me not that I am sad; My dream of Love is over; Oh for a home beside the Hills.

ALSO:—A fine collection of Waltzes, Polka's, Quick Steps, Galops, and Marches, just received and for sale by

JOHN McKEE.

April 28 17-3t

Cotton Planters

IF you wish to Gin your Cotton with ease, neatness, and despatch, call at the subscriber's shop in Chester village, and get one of his Gins.—They are equal to any made in the State or out of the State. He warrants all to perform well. His Gins are much superior to those heretofore manufactured, having undergone several valuable improvements.

He also uses the improved Fire Proof Box, which he will attach at half the price usually charged by Griswold.

He will deliver new Gins at any stopping place, on either of the Rail Roads, free of charge; and all old Gins sent by Rail Road, to be repaired, he will pay the drayage from and to the Depot.

JAMES AIKIN.
Chesterville, S. C.

April 28 17-1m

*‡†Yorkville Miscellany will insert 4 times.

THE LANCASTER LEDGER

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT LANCASTER C. H., at Two Dollars per year. This paper is bound to no party, but advocates all measures which the Editor believes will prove of benefit to the State.

R. S. BAILEY. Editor & Proprietor.

YORKVILLE MISCELLANY.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to the Interests of the South, Miscellany, Agriculture, Domestic and Foreign News.

THIS paper is published at Yorkville, S. C., at $2 per annum in advance. To Advertisers, it presents favorable inducements—having an extensive circulation in York District and North Carolina.

J. E. GRIST, Proprietor.

Timby's Union Water Wheel,

IS applicable to Saw Mills, Grist Mills, a other machinery requiring water power, and to all heads of water over two feet. For power, simplicity, durability and economy of water, it cannot be surpassed, and is warranted to be what it is recommended.

The undersigned has purchased the right for the manufacture and sale of these Wheels in the Districts of Chester and Fairfield.

He will deliver them at Chester C. H., at Winnsboro', or at Allston Depot; and will attend to putting them in operation if desired.

He may be addressed at Chalkville, P. O., Chester District, S. C.

GEORGE W. D. CHALK.

Nov. 26 tf

FOR CASH.

A LARGE lot of Country Bacon and Lard for sale by

JAMES PAGAN.

April 21

Blake's Patent Fire Proof Paint.

A Cheap and durable article.

J. A. REEDY.

MAIL HOURS.

THE Columbia, Yorkville and Charlotte Mails will hereafter be closed regularly at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM WALKER.
Post Office, Chester C. H., Jan. 21.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

POST OFFICE..........Chester, C. H.

SOUTHERN MAIL—C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

Arrives daily, Sundays excepted, at......11.15 A. M.
Departs daily, Sundays excepted, by......10.25 A. M.
The Southern Mail will be closed at 9 o'clock, A.M.

YORKVILLE MAIL—Coach.

Arrives daily, Sundays excepted, at.......... 9 A. M.
Departs daily, " " " at.. 1 P. M.

CHARLOTTE MAIL—Hack.

Arrives daily, Sundays excepted, at........10-5 A. M.
Departs daily " " " at.......11-35 A. M.

UNION MAIL—Coach.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, at... 9 A. M.
Departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at.. 1 P. M.

LANCASTER MAIL—Horse.

Arrives every Saturday, at.............. 9 P. M.
Departs every Wednesday, at............. 8 A. M.

PINCKNEYVILLE MAIL—Horse.

Departs every Friday, at................ 5 A. M.
Returns same day, at.................... 5 P. M.

HAZLEWOOD MAIL—Horse.

Departs every Friday, at................ 5 A. M.
Returns same day, at.................... 5 P. M.

The Yorkville, Charlotte and Union mails, will be closed at 10 A. M.

The Lancaster, Pinckneyville and Hazlewood mails, are closed at 9 p. m. on the night previous to their departure.

All transient newspapers sent are required to be *pre paid*, otherwise they are not mailed.

All persons who receive newspapers and other periodicals, will observe that the law requires the postage to be paid *quarterly in advance*.

WILLIAM WALKER,
Post Master.

Feb. 1852.

To Mechanics.

SEALED proposals for the building of the New Court House for Chester District, will be received by the Commissioners of Public Buildings for said District, until twelve o'clock, Meridian, of the first Monday in June next; on which day the contract for said building will be let to the lowest responsible bidder. Persons wishing to contract can examine the plans and specifications of said building, at the office of Samuel McAliley, Esq., at Chester Court House, and if requested, will be presented with copies of the specifications.

The building will be of Brick, seventy-five by fifty feet, the first story 12 feet 2 inches, and the second story 19 feet 9 inches in the clear. All proposals must be directed (post paid) to John Rosborough, Chairman, or Sam'l. McAliley, Secretary of the Board at Chester Court House.

JOHN ROSBOROUGH, Chairman.
SAM'L. McALILEY, Secretary.

April 21 16-7t

*‡*The Charleston Courier will insert in the tri-weekly, and the Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman, will also insert the above until the last Monday in May, and forward their accounts to this office.

Notice to Creditors.

WHEREAS, Robert Gant, Merchant, late of Winnsboro', Fairfield District, duly executed an assignment of all his Goods, Merchandise and Book Accounts, for the benefit, first, of certain attaching creditors, and secondly, for such of his remaining creditors as may receive a pro rata share as full satisfaction, and on receiving such dividend shall execute a written release of their respective demands a copy of which release may be seen at my office: Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Robert Gant, to signify their acceptance of the terms of the assignment on or before the twenty-first day of July next, or it shall be deemed that they refuse the same.

JOHN J. McLURE,
Assignee of R. Gant.

Chester, April 21, 1852. 16-14t

NEW STORE!

G. HEYMAN, who has recently opened a Store in this place, (in the building occupied by Maj. Jno. Kennedy as a residence,) is now receiving a large and select assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods

CONSISTING OF

Calicoes, all styles; Ginghams; Muslins; Laces & Edgings; Jaconets; Cambrics; Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; every quality and variety of Checks, Collars, Chemisettes, new style; Hosiery; BONNETS, latest styles.

Hats, Caps; Boots & Shoes; Crockery,

and indeed embracing every quality and variety of Goods to be found in a Country Store. These Goods he offers cheaper, for cash, than the same quality of goods can be had elsewhere.

He also keeps on hand a full supply of

Ready-Made Clothing,

of all sizes and qualities, which he offers at very low prices.

He invites the public to examine his stock and prices, for he is satisfied that while his goods will compare with any in the market, his prices will be found more reasonable.

G. HEYMAN.

April 21, 1852. 16-tf

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned having opened a **Blacksmith Shop** in the Town of Chester, are prepared to execute all kinds of work in that line in the most workmanlike manner and on reasonable terms.

Mr. Rothrock, who is an experienced workman, will give his personal attention to all work done in the Shop, and his skill and determination to please enables him to warrant all work to be executed in the best manner.

The charges will be as reasonable as elsewhere.

DAVID ROTHROCK,
N. R. EAVES.

April 21 16-tf

No Mistake!

PERSONS who have neglected to close their accounts with W. M. Nicholson, either by Note or Cash, are requested to do so as soon as possible. Those having accounts of and under the sum of twenty dollars, ($20) will find them in the hands of an officer for collection, after the 15th of May next.

April 21 16-4t

Final Notice.

THE [illegible]tions, Notes and Accounts, due to the late firm of Robinson, Bradley & Co., have been placed in my hands for *immediate collection.* The circumstances of the concern require that the most prompt measures be taken to close the business, and no other notice need be expected.

JAMES HEMPHILL.

April 21 16-6t

South Carolina.—Chester District.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

JOHN HOOD having applied for Letters of Administration on the estate of James Hood, the same will be granted him on the 26th inst., if no well founded objection be made.

PETER WYLIE, J. C. O. C. D.

April 21 1t

CASH! CASH!!

THE subscriber having purchased the entire Stock of the late firm of McDONALD & PINCHBACK, now offers a considerable portion of the Stock at and below cost for CASH exclusively.

ALSO:—The remaining portion at a very small advance upon first cost.

The stock consists of a general assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
BONNETS & TRIMMINGS of every Style and variety.
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c.
Hardware & Cutlery,
SADDLERY,
Glass, China & Crockery Ware.

To all of which he will be making regular additions all through the season.

——ALSO:——

Now receiving, and in Store, in the New Brick Building, near the Court House, a large and complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

of every description, at the lowest market prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

DAVID PINCHBACK.

March 24 12-tf

Cheaper than the Cheapest!!

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public that they have received their Spring and Summer Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, to which they beg leave to call the attention of the people. Their stock consists in part of,

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

A beautiful selection of the latest styles of Plain and Figured Silks. Silk Tissues. Plain and Figured Bareges. Barege DeLains, Embroidered and Colored Muslins, Ginghams, Calicoes, &c., &c.

GENTLEMENS' WEAR.

French and American Cloths, Cashmeretts, Drap De Etes, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Brown and Bleached Linens, Cottonades, and a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Cloth, Cashmerett, Drap De Ete, Tweed, Alpacca, Linen and Cotton COATS. Black and Fancy Cassimere, Linen, and Cotton PANTS. Silk, Plain Black, and Figured Satin, Marseilles, Linen and Cotton VESTS.

Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c.

——ALSO:——

Silk, Fur, Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats, Silk, Satin, Leghorn, and Straw Bonnetts.

BOOTS & SHOES, SADDLERY, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, MEDICINES, CROCKERY, AND GLASSWARE, &c., &c.

And a great variety of other Goods, usually found in a country Store. All of which we will sell at the very lowest rates for Cash, or approved credit.

WHITE, RIVES & CO.

April 14 15-tf

CALL AND SEE!!

THE undersigned grateful for past favors would call the attention of his former customers and the public generally, to his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, now open and ready for their inspection. He flatters himself that in cheapness and quality, he cannot be surpassed. To be convinced of this, he requests them to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

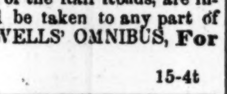
Country Produce, generally, (except promises) taken at a fair price in exchange for goods. His Store may be found 12 miles south of Chesterville, and 2 miles east of Blackstocks Depot.

R. M. NISBET.

April 7 14-8t

Notice.

WM. HITCHCOCK'S OMNIBUSES.

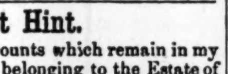


PASSENGERS by all of the Rail Roads, on their arrival at either of the Depots in Columbia, will find Hitchcock's Omnibuses in readiness to convey Passengers to any part of the Town, **For 25 Cents.**

April 14 15-4t

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

John Wells' Omnibus.



PERSONS coming to Columbia, on either of the Rail Roads, are informed that they will be taken to any part of the town, by JOHN WELLS' OMNIBUS, **For 25 Cents.**

April 14 15-4t

Last Hint.

ALL Notes and accounts which remain in my hands unsettled, belonging to the Estate of William C. McNinch deceased, on the first day of June next, will be put in suit indiscriminately.

JOHN CHARLES, *Administrator.*

April 7. tm.

VALUABLE Young Negroes at Private Sale.

THE undersigned has now on hand, some likely Young Negroes, which he will dispose of at private sale, on accommodating terms.

He will also sell on Commission such negroes as may be placed in his hand for sale, and advancements made on such property if desired.

JOHN CHARLES.

April 7. 3m.

Commissioner's Notice.

ALL Guardians, Trustees and Committees, under the supervision of the Court of Equity for Chester District, are notified to make their annual Returns, on or before the 10th day of May next, otherwise rules will be issued against them.

JAMES HEMPHILL, C. E. C. D.

March 25, 1852. 13-6t

House of Entertainment.

THE Charlotte & South Carolina Rail Road, is now completed to Ebenezer Depot, where the Passenger and Freight Trains arrive daily, also depart daily. The subscriber has opened a PUBLIC HOUSE, near to the Depot, where he is prepared to entertain the travelling public; also, to receive Permanent Boarders. Terms moderate.

The Charlotte Stage Agency is at his house, and conveyances to differents parts may be had.

JOHN McCONNEL.

Ebenezer, York District, April 14 15-3t

To Mechanics.

THE Subscriber wishes to contract for the building of a Dam and Saw Mill on Sandy River, at the Shallow Ford. The Dam is about 100 feet long and nine feet high. A rafter Dam, filled in with rock, will be preferred.

Any person wishing to contract for the work will address the subscriber at Chester C. H.

SAM'L. M'ALILEY.

Jan. 21 3-tf

Taxes! Taxes!!

THE undersigned gives notice that he will attend at Chester C. H., *every Friday* until the 1st of May, to receive the returns and taxes for the year 1851. He may be found at the store of J. L. ALBRIGHT.

He will also attend every day at the Court House, during Court week.

On the 1st May the books will be closed.

J. A. THOMAS, Tax Collector.

Mar. 17 11-tf

Valuable Town Lots for Sale.

YORKVILLE, S. C.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, made for Partition, I will expose to sale at York Court House, on **Monday, the 3d of May,** all that invaluable Real Estate belonging to the heirs-at-law of Joshua D. Goore, deceased, consisting of TOWN LOTS and adjoining Lands.

The Hotel Lot, on which the intestate resided at the time of his death, is situated near the centre of the town; contains about one Acre and a half of Land, is well improved, with a large and commodious HOTEL, excellent STABLES, and all other necessary out-buildings. This place has been used as a Hotel for a great many years, and has always received extensive patronage.

The Lot, known as the Foulkes' Lot, is situate near the cross street, in the most business part of the town; contains one-half acre, and is also well improved.

Eight other Lots, situated in the suburbs of the town, all well suited for private families, being large lots near the village, in handsome and eligible situations, near the Depot.

The Lands consist of about Thirty-Four Acres, adjoining the last mentioned Lots, the most of which is well timbered.

Also, one other Lot, known as the McKoy Lot, bounded by lands of John Blair, deceased, which formerly belonged to John McKoy and others, containing one-half-acre and eighteen poles. This is also a suitable and convenient lot for a private family.

TERMS.—Cash enough to pay expenses of sale; the balance of the purchase money payable in two equal annual instalments, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by bonds and personal security.—Purchasers to pay for deeds and necessary papers.

JOHN L. MILLER, C. E. Y. D.

March 24 12-5t

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, at York Court House, on the THIRD & FOURTH OF MAY NEXT, all the Personal Estate of Joshua D. Goore, deceased, consisting of

Nine Likely Negroes.

Among whom there are several excellent House servants: TWO CARRIAGES, TWO BUGGIES, and Harness; one WAGON & GEARS; FOUR FINE HORSES; Bacon, Corn and Fodder; CATTLE and HOGS; Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

MARIA GOORE } Adm'rs.
B. F. WITHERS, }

Yorkville, S. C., March 18, 1852. 12-5t

Sale of Valuable Town Lots.

IN YORKVILLE.

AS the agent of Mrs. James, I will expose to public sale at York Court House, on the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY NEXT, **Three Lots,** adjoining the Yorkville Depot. They are the most advantageously located for business stands of any in the Town.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN L. MILLER,
Agent for Mrs. James.

April 14 15-3t

CABINET BUSINESS.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Chester District, that he has erected a Shop near Rich Hill, where he is prepared to carry on the

CABINET BUSINESS

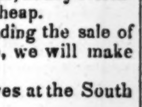
in its various branches. He would respectfully invite persons wishing to purchase Furniture to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. As his work heretofore has given satisfaction, he will endeavor for the future to suit the taste of those who may favor him with a call.

HUGH SIMPSON, Sen'r.

Feb. 11 1mo

Encourage Home Industry.

COLUMBIA, S. C.



THE subscribers are now prepared to furnish **Hats & Caps** of all qualities of their *Own Manufacture*, at Charleston prices. From a long experience in this branch of manufacturing, we are confident of our ability to make as good Hats and Caps, as any Northern Factory, and sell them as cheap.

As we are desirous of extending the sale of our Hats throughout the State, we will make liberal discount to Merchants.

Call and examine for yourselves at the South Carolina Hat Manufactory.

R. HAWLEY & CO.

Feb. 4 5-3m

Chester Male Academy.

THE Trustees of this institution respectfully inform the public, that they have engaged the services of JOHN M. BEATY, for the ensuing year.

Mr. BEATY is a graduate of the South Carolina College, and from the high testimonials as to his character and scientific attainments, the Trustees flatter themselves that parents and guardians may safely entrust those under their care to him, as one eminently qualified to instruct and to prepare young men to enter the South Carolina College, or any College in the United States.

The prices of Tuition the same as heretofore. Board can be obtained in private families at reasonable prices.

S. McALILEY,
Chairman of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 24 52-tf

WHEAT AND CORN MILL.

THE undersigned has attached to his Mills at this place the most approved machinery for the manufacture of FLOUR, and is prepared to furnish an article of as good quality as can be had in this market.

He will grind Wheat regularly on every Thursday, and Corn as heretofore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

N. R. EAVES.

Feb. 4, 1852. 5-tf

Co-partnership.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together under the firm of WILLIAMSON & WILSON, for the purpose of Practising Law in this and surrounding Districts. They promise punctual attention to any business which may be entrusted to them in their line.

OFFICE at Chester Court House.

JAMES A WILLIAMSON.
JOHN S. WILSON.

March 10 10-3m

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

JUST received direction from Dr. O. C. Ruff, (former partner in the firm of Reedy & Ruff) to place the Notes and Accounts of Reedy & Ruff, in the hands of an Attorney for collection. All those who know themselves indebted to the firm of Reedy & Ruff, either by Note or Book account will find them in the hands of Wm. A. Walker, Esq. Please call before return day.

J. A. REEDY.

Feb. 25 8-tf

Caution.

THE public are cautioned against trading for a Note given by me to W. R. Roberts, for about One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, dated in December last with the name of Dr. A. P. Wylie, as surety thereto. Said note is subject to some discounts besides a partial failure of the consideration for which it was given.

W. W. MOBLEY.

March 17 11-tf

CHEAP! CHEAPER!! CHEAPEST!!!

New Spring Goods.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening at Rock Hill Depot, on the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road, a large and fine selection of Foreign and Domestic Goods, suitable to the Spring Trade.

Gentlemens' and Ladies' Dress Goods of every variety.
Hardware and Cutlery. *Boots and Shoes.*
HATS of every variety—latest styles.
BONNETS of every variety.
SADDLERY and Whips.
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.

Ready-Made Clothing,

OF EVERY VARIETY.

Crockery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Guns, Drugs, &c., &c.

All of which we are determined to sell as low as the lowest, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

——ALSO:——

A large stock of GROCERIES, such as

Sugar and Coffee, Molasses & Cheese, Rice and Candles,

which we will sell as low as the lowest for Cash and Cash only.

W. P. & H. F. BROACH.

March 24 12-tf

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE,

IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

C. & E. L. KERRISON & CO., have, and are continually receiving by every arrival, *Choice Goods*, which they are prepared to sell at a small advance on the sterling cost. A look at their *Dress Goods* will well repay the trouble. Their stock of *Hosiery* is large and complete, and in *Prints* many styles will be found not generally kept in their market.

C. & E. L. KERRISON & CO.
North West Corner King & Market Streets.

Feb. 11 6-tf

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

CARROLL & FARLEY,

HAVE just received a new and carefully selected assortment of Fall & Winter

Ready-Made C[illegible],

which was purchased at the [illegible] by one of the firm, *for Cash.* The public [illegible] respectfully invited to call and inspect their stock.

They also invite attention to their assortment

—— OF ——

Broad-Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, &c.

They have also on hand a supply of the much admired

Rock Island Jeans.

ALSO: An assortment of *Shirts, Drawers, Under-Shirts, Gloves, Cravats, &c.*

ALSO: An assortment of Gents', Boys' and Childrens' CAPS.

And numerous other articles pertaining to their line of business.

Being practical Tailors they are prepared to *warrant* all clothing sold by them, and to make good all defects.

Tailoring, in all its branches, still carried on; and garments made to order on short notice.

DANIEL CARROLL. W. F. FARLEY.

Oct. 29 44-tf

Dissolution.

ON Saturday the 20th inst., the Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of McDONALD & PINCHBACK, will be dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the old firm will be closed up by D. Pinchback, on whom all persons indebted to the concern will please call and settle their dues, at as early a date as possible, because we want the business closed up as soon as possible.

McDONALD & PINCHBACK.

March 17, 1852.

The subscriber respectfully informs the customers of the old firm and the public generally, that he intends carrying on the business at the old stand, (for the present) where he will be happy to see them, and accommodate them with any goods in the Dry Goods line, extremely low for Cash.

D. PINCHBACK.

March 17 11-tf

Cash Advancements

WILL be made on Produce left in our care to be shipped to Charleston and sold by Commission Merchants, of long experience in business, and of undoubted integrity. Persons who desire to send their Cotton or other Produce, may rely on having their business done in a satisfactory manner.

HENRY & HERNDON

Oct. 29 44-tf

FINAL NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the late firm of LITLE & WALKER, will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of W. A. WALKER, Esq., where they have been placed for *immediate* collection, without respect to persons.

JOHN W. WALKER.

Dec. 17. 51-tf

Look Out.

ALL persons indebted to me by Note or book account for Groceries last year, are hereby informed that I want the money, and I must have it. Persons that I owe want their money, and it is a bad rule that wont work both ways. So call at the Captain's office and settle.

D. PINCHBACK.

Jan. 14 2-tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me for Blacksmithing, are notified that my books are placed in the hands of J. A. Williamson, Esq., for collection. They will call on him and make payment without delay, as no longer indulgence will be given.

MATTHEW WILLIAMS.

Jan. 21 3-tf

Wanted.

AN industrious and sober married man, of small family, to work with and superintend four or five hands for the ensuing year. Liberal wages will be given.

SAM'L. McALILEY.

Dec. 24

Irish Potatoes, Dried Fruit, Beeswax and Tallow.

FOR sale by

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

A Large Lot of Florida Syrup.

FOR sale by

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Corn Mills.

FOR sale by

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

Corn, Bacon and Lard,

WILL be constantly kept at the very lowest price by

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

Tallow!

300 Pounds choice Tallow, just received and for sale by

CRAWFORD, MILLS & CO.

A LARGE LOT OF **Cheese, Mackerel, and Baltimore Flour,** for sale by

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

Business Cards.

DR. STRINGFELLOW

WILL be found hereafter during the day at his office in Major Eaves' new building or at Dr. Reedy's Drug Store, and during the night at Kennedy's Hotel, unless professionally absent.

Punctual attention will be given to all calls.

Nov. 12 46

DENTAL OPERATIONS.

Dr. J. T. WALKER

WOULD inform the citizens of Chester and surrounding Districts, that he will be found at McAfee's Hotel, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, where he may be consulted on his profession.

N. B. He finds it impracticable to ride through the country; and operations can be better performed at his rooms.

July 16 29-tf

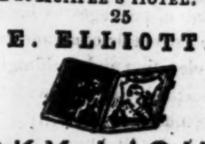
DR. J. S. PRIDE,

HAVING permanently located in the Town of Chester, tenders his Professional services to its citizens and the vicinity.

OFFICE at McAFEE'S HOTEL.

May 23 25 tf

E. ELLIOTT.



SKY LIGHT DAGUERREIAN ROOMS.

Miniatures put in neat Cases, Frames, Breast pins, Rings & Lockets, at prices to suit all classes

ROOMS ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite "Kennedy's Tin Factory."

April 16 16-tf

JACKSON & MELTON,

(John B. Jackson.........C. Davis Melton.)

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS of LAW, for the District of YORK.

☞OFFICE, one door North of Goore's Hotel

Yorkville, Nov. 23 51—tf

REEDER & DE SAUSSURE,

Factorage & Commission Business

ADGER'S WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

OSWELL REEDER. JOHN B. DE SAUSSURE.

Attend to Selling of Cotton, Rice, and other Country Produce.

Orders filled, and goods selected with care and attention.

Feb. 11 6-2m

F. E. Fraser,

Factor, Commission Merchant

AND FORWARDING AGENT,

Southern Wharf, Charleston, South Carolina.

Nov. 30 1-tf

WM. ALLSTON GOURDIN.

Factor,

No. 56 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.,

Is prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of

Rice, Cotton, Corn, Sugar, Flour, Grain, Hay, &c

REFERENCES:

Charleston.—Messrs. Gourdin, Matthiessen & Co., H. W. Conner, George A. Hopley, Alonzo J. White, J. R. Bates.
Greenville, S. C.—Tandy Walker, Esq.
Baltimore.—Tiffany, Ward & Co.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—Chandler, French & Co., Wm. S. Townsend & Co.
Huntsville, Ala.—Cabaniss & Shepherd, J. F. Demoville.

July 16 29-1y

AMERICAN HOTEL,

Corner of Richardson and Blanding Streets,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Boatwright & Janney, Wm. D. Harris,
PROPRIETORS. ASSISTANT.

O'Hanlon's Omnibus will be in readiness at the Railroad Stations to carry Passengers to this House, (or to any point desired,) where they will find good accommodation and kind attention.

Dec 24

Corn Starch.

AN excellent article, either for table use or the Laundry. For sale by

J. A. REEDY.

CASTOR OIL.

FRESH and good, for sale by the gallon or bottle, cheap. J. A. REEDY

Olive Oil.

OLIVE OIL of best quality, in Bottles and Florence Flasks—warranted pure.

——ALSO:——

Sweet Oil or Draft, in any quantity, for Mechanics use. Call and see. For sale by

J. A. REEDY.

Iron! Iron!!

5000 LBS. SWEDISH IRON, all sorts and sizes, just received and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

Lard!

A LOT of LEAF LARD, of superior quality, just received and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

A FINE lot of superior quality, just received and for sale by

CRAWFORD MILLS & Co

Dec. 17

SEED OATS.

FOR sale by

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

Stoves! Stoves!

SEVEN Plate, Nine Plate and Air Tight STOVES, of every size. Just received by

HENRY & HERNDON.

Tea! Tea!!

THE best quality of Black and Green Tea, from the Canton Tea Company, for sale as cheap as ever at the Chester Drug Store.

J. A. REEDY.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

JUST received and for sale. ALSO:—Phosphate of Soda. J. A. REEDY.

WAGON HAMES.

FOR sale, cheap

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

THOSE in want of a pure article of SUGAR, will please call on

JAMES PAGAN & CO.

SEED RYE.

A QUANTITY of SEED RYE, just received, and for sale by

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.

PRESTON'S PORTABLE LEMONADE

A GOOD substitute for the fresh Lemons.

J. A. REEDY.

Southern Nails.

AT reduced prices by the quantity. Apply to HENRY & HERNDON.

THE PALMETTO STANDARD.

Farmer's Department.

From the Temperance Advocate.

A BRIEF ESSAY

On the Best mode of Preserving Health on Plantations, delivered before the Fishing Creek Agricultural Society, on 7th of January, [illegible], M. D., and published by order of the Society.

"Agriculture is justly considered the most honorable, as it is the most natural employment of man. It calls forth his greatest energies, both physical and mental, and elicits his noblest faculties. Every science is subservient to its demands, and even the paths of literature are strewn with its flowers.—While the strict utilitarian devotes his untiring labors to the development of earth's exhaustless resources, by summoning the recorded wisdom of past ages to his assistance in prosecuting scientific experiments, the poet is zealous in elevating and ennobling the profession. Virgil seemed enamored with the theme, and has transmitted to posterity, creations of his genius, alike creditable to the writer and his subject. Every business is dependent for success upon the welfare and prosperity of this pursuit, and the tiller of the soil may consequently be regarded as the most responsible of those whose office it is to diffuse the blessings, and spread abroad the gifts of a merciful Providence. He is truly, in the most enlarged sense, the greatest benefactor of his species. If the victorious conqueror is crowned with blood-stained laurels of imperishable renown, and receives the homage of nations and of kings, what honor is due to him who pursues a peaceful avocation, in obedience to the express command of the Deity! "Even he who makes two blades of grass to grow, where but one grew before," confers a greater blessing on the community, than he whose career, marked with carnage and desolation, is clothed with royalty when living, and apotheosized when dead. How important, then, that every feasible means should be exercised for the promotion of agriculture, and the protection of its interests! It is a lamentable fact, that the incalculable advantages to be derived from scientific information, have but in few instances been made tributary to the culture of the soil. This is undoubtedly owing, in a great measure, to circumstances beyond control; yet it is to be hoped, that no intelligent person is so infatuated, as to oppose the introduction of scientific principles in farming. We see not far in the prospective, the planter versed in the elements of vegetable chemistry, geology, mineralogy and kindred sciences, and directing the operations of nature, in accordance with laws, as fixed and determinate as those governing the chemist in his laboratory, or the geologist or mineralogist as he explores and reveals the precious bounties of the earth. However intelligent and enlightened the planter may be; however plentiful and bountiful the rewards of his industry; or however great the gratification afforded by his profession, yet unless he is blessed with the possession of health, and the baneful effects of disease are obviated, in vain do golden harvests smile upon his toil, and with disappointment will he anticipate that retirement and ease, so characteristic of his calling. Health is indispensably requisite to success and happiness in every pursuit; and as its absence effects, to a more serious degree, the prosperity of the planter, he is of course most interested in its preservation. It is an established law in physiology, that bodily exercise is conducive and essential to health. Health also implies mental quietude and contentment. And we know no occupation so well calculated to call into play these requisites, as farming. There is no necessity for excessive fatigue, nor for undue excitement of the mind; for without these, Ceres will grant ample remuneration to the husbandman. The common laborer is frequently exposed to various causes of disease, but the robustness of his constitution affords immunity against their attacks; while he who does not "make his bread by the sweat of his brow," is unable to resist their impression. By proper care and precaution in Hygiene, we hope to see the day when our plantations will be free from the usual diseases which prevail to such an alarming extent in our Cotton growing States. The diseases to which we are exposed, may be divided into two general classes, viz: summer and winter complaints. In the upper section of South Carolina, the former are more prevalent; in the low country the latter. It is somewhat remarkable, that the health of plantations has been impaired in the same ratio, as agriculture has advanced. Years ago, when the red man was the sole and undisputed proprietor of our magnificent forest; when the wild beast roamed untrammelled and free, before the overwhelming tide of eastern civilization wafted upon its bosom its attendant improvements and changes, disease was unknown, except from the decay and infirmities of old age. But when our giant oaks were felled; when the extensive fields of the planter lay extended to the view; when cities were established, and population became dense; then it was that the production of malaria began, and then its death-like train of consequent evils spread terror and dismay in our midst. That the sickness of our country is owing to improper management in farming, is inferable from the fact, that other agricultural regions are exempt from diseases attributed to malaria, although the same natural causes may be easily excited to action. Another argument deducible from a well authenticated circumstance, is conclusive and unanswerable. In the Northern States, and in regions generally where agriculture is not pursued to the same extent as in South Carolina, miasmatic fevers are wholly anomalous. In the lower section of the State, planters have been aroused from their lethargy on this subject, and their expectations, founded upon improvements in planting, with a view to health, have not been disappointed. Common humanity, and a strict sense of duty, call upon *our* farmers to discharge their obligations in this matter. Shall the appeal be made in vain? In order to render our plantations healthy, a radical change must be effected in their culture. To make its necessity more palpable, a brief discussion of some of the causes of our diseases, may be proper. Fever is generally conceded to be produced by a vitiation of the atmosphere by a morbific agent denominated malaria. This agent is supposed to be produced by the stagnation of water, the decomposition of vegetable matter, and various other chemical actions. Dr. Gardner of Va., has labored to prove that sulphureted hydrogen, (a gas of the most deadly properties,) produces fever. We know that this gas is constantly generated, in great abundance, in the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, but we are far from embracing the exclusive conclusions of this writer. Other writers of ability and research, attribute fever to electrical changes in the atmosphere, and it strikes me that the identity of the action of malaria and this morbific or abnormal electrical disposition of the air, will be established, by experiment and observation, at no distant day. Other causes might be mentioned, but they would prove of no practical utility. One point must be here noted: All observers refer this Protean disease to the same discernible source. A large collection of vegetable matter, together with excessive moisture, is deemed necessary to the production of the *prime* cause. The rotting of timber, without a plentiful supply of water, does not tend to [illegible], as is plainly shown by the cir[illegible] dry summers are unusual[illegible]. Animal substances in a state of [illegible]ence, are undoubtedly obnoxious to health, and probably conspire with other causes to create fever. Dr. Chadwick has adduced frightful instances of disease, from interment in towns. In fact, every species of filth disposes to disease, and may be ranked in the general category of exciting causes of miasmatic disorders. These sources of malarious affections, indicate numberless others; but it is useless to devote special attention to them. As a general rule, towns and cities, whose narrow lanes, ill-ventilated alleys, filthy streets, cemeteries, privies, and sewers, would lead us, *a priori*, to infer the most malignant forms of fever, are almost secure from it. May not this arise from the absence of vegetable matter? The city of Charleston is much more healthy than the plantations on Cooper; yet the same sources of fever exist in the former, that do on the latter, with the exception of luxuriant vegetation. Putrid animal substances are accumulated in greater quantities; sulphuretted hydrogen is eliminated more freely, and marshy ponds abound; but notwithstanding, cases of fever are comparatively rare. We can, with almost infallible certainty, predict the healthfulness or sickliness of an approaching summer, by reference to different natural phenomena. If we have a wet winter, preceded by a dry summer, the probability is, that the succeeding summer will be sickly—and for an obvious reason. Leaves, grasses, and in fact every species of vegetable matter not having decomposed from the absence of moisture, is reduced to a condition, during the winter, favorable to the action of heat in the ensuing summer. The type of winter diseases, also, affords ground for reasonable conjecture as to the nature of the complaints of the summer following. When catarrhal affections show a disposition to assume the livery of fever, and when intermittent fever is protracted through the winter, it augurs badly for the diseases proper of summer. With reference to the nature of particular soils, as productive of disease, I may be easily anticipated. The fertility of a soil is chiefly due to the existence of decomposing vegetable matter. Hence the richer the land, the greater the disposition to unhealthiness. The analysis of soils shews a wonderful variation in the relative distribution of mineral constituents. Where silican abounds, or in other words, when the soil is sandy, *cæteris paribus*, the locality is more healthy than where alumina, the chief ingredient of clay-land, is excessive. Limestone regions are usually considered less sickly than others; but I am not sufficiently acquainted with medical topography, to give a positive opinion on the subject. Elevated situations appear to resist, to some extent, the progress of our acute diseases, and the leaves of trees are supposed to absorb the malaria as it is borne on the breeze, and to destroy its deleterious properties. This is merely plausible hypothesis, for it is not as yet ascertained whether the cause is a chemical agent in the form of gas, or is an inconfineable element, possessing as inscrutable a nature as heat, light or electricity, or is simply a *peculiar disposition* of certain natural agents, exerting its pernicious influence, solely, on nervous excitability. One thing is certain—changes in the character of our acute diseases, vary with electrical phenomena. The various functions of the human organism, are influenced, in my opinion, by electricity, both in health and disease. The frequent appearance of meteors, is almost invariably the forerunner of catarrhal affections, and other electrical conditions of the atmosphere denote corresponding differences in the *phase* of diseases.

Thus much has been said for the purpose of establishing fixed principles, in correcting the disposition of our plantations to unhealthiness. We will now proceed directly to the consideration of "the best mode of preserving health on plantations." We will simply premise that every measure which tends to remove the sources of one disease, exerts a corresponding influence on all others. If our summer and autumnal fevers are checked, we have no hesitation in declaring, that the usual ailments of winter and spring will be averted and modified. To accomplish this end, then, we must, first, destroy the root of the evil.—Our marshes and swamps must be thoroughly drained; water must not be allowed to accumulate in large quantities on our farms; low grounds should be intersected by numerous ditches, and grain and grasses ought to be sown upon them until their humidity is removed; trees should be left or planted upon the banks of water-courses and mill-ponds, so as to afford a barrier to the escape of their deadly emanations; the channels of *branches* and *creeks* must be unobstructed by depositions of vegetable matter; leaves and dead trees should be burnt, at least every two or three years; and the utmost cleanliness must be observed in the vicinity of our dwellings. It has been asserted that the destruction of timber by fire, deteriorates its properties as a manure, and defertilizes land. This may be true to a certain extent, but I conceive the loss sustained by sickness, from a neglect of this injunction, is more than equal to the injury done the soil. At any rate, I would suggest the propriety of testing its virtue by experiment. The next point of enquiry is in respect to the selection of localities for dwellings. The best site, in my opinion, is a position elevated considerably above the level of neighboring streams and valleys, surrounded, if possible, by *sandy hills*. These last serve as a shelter against the severity of winds, and preserve a more equable temperature of the air. I do not approve the plan of building negro houses in the woods, for reasons too apparent to be mentioned. Their houses ought to be of the best wood, *roomy* and *high*. They should be raised on blocks, two or three feet from the ground, and filth should never be suffered to gather under them, as it not only precludes free ventilation, but may prove a fruitful source of disease. They should be kept perfectly clean, and white-washing with lime may be of service, from its agency as a disinfectant. When the soil becomes exceeding rich, the houses should be moved. Stables should always be erected at a convenient distance from the *quarters*, and be frequently cleaned. The food of the negro ought to be plain and of good quality. He should be plentifully supplied with meat and salt. The absence of the latter article will produce the most disastrous effects on the human economy, as was frightfully illustrated by the fate of the Italian prisoners, who, living upon diet deprived of salt, soon fell victims to worms and other entozoa. Spirituous liquors are absolutely injurious. His clothing must be strong and comfortable—in winter, *woolen* garments are indispensable. His feet should be protected from cold and moisture, by strong shoes. One of the most intelligent planters in the low country, (Hon. Whitemarsh B. Seabrook,) remarks, that "the money applied to the procuring of warm and strong clothing for the slave, is wisely and economically expended. And, continues the same gentleman, as a general rule, show me a sickly plantation in the Parishes, and I will venture the assertion, that the want of suitable garments is the main cause." Sick houses or hospitals are unnecessary and injurious, from the gloomy, despondent nature of the negro, whose apprehensions and fears are easily excited by the scenes and associations connected with such establishments.

We trust that this sketch, though hasty and imperfect, leads to the conviction that the health of our plantations may be greatly ameliorated. It only remains to be seen, if the facilities afforded to attain this object will be embraced and employed. Even the *dyked* lands of Holland have, by enterprise and perseverance, been rendered desirable, on account of their healthiness. Shall it be said, to our disgrace, that South Carolina, possessing every natural advantage we can reasonably desire, with her beautiful groves, her crystal rivulets and fruitful vales, once the habitation of blooming Health, will be converted into a *hot bed* of pest, of disease, and of death, by the mismanagement and cupidity of her planters? Every one must be impressed with the importance of the subject, unless he either is capable of viewing with stoic indifference, the sufferings of humanity, or subscribes to the notion of the poet, that

"An intermittent in the Spring,
Is physic for a King."

Let every planter consider this matter with the earnestness and zeal its importance demands, and we will see health, Phœnix-like, rise from the ashes of its destruction, renewed and invigorated. Then will the smiles of an approving conscience dissipate the melancholy forebodings of posterity's censure, and permit us, in truthfulness to say, "we have done the State some service."

PASSING THOUGHT.—Rothschild is forced to content himself with the same sky as the poor newspaper writer, and the great banker cannot order a private sunset, or add one ray to the magnificence of night. The same air swells all lungs. Each one possesses really only his own thoughts and his own senses, soul and body—these are the property which man owns. All that is valuable is to be had for nothing in this world. Genius, beauty and love are not bought and sold. You may buy a rich bracelet, but not a well turned arm to wear it—a pearl necklace, but not a pretty throat with which it shall vie. The richest banker on earth would vainly offer a fortune to be able to write a verse like Byron. One comes into the world naked and goes out naked; the difference in the fineness of linen for a shroud is not much. Man is a handful of clay, which turns quickly again into dust.

Notice to Creditors.

In Equity.—Lancaster District.

Bill to Marshall Assets, &c.

Dr. R. E. Wylie, Admin'r. of G. W. Coleman, dec'd., vs. Mrs. Mary A. Coleman, et al.

THE creditors of George W. Coleman, dec'd., are notified and required to present and establish before me, their respective demands, on or before the 20th May next. I will devote exclusively the 18th, 19th and 20th days of May next, for that purpose, but will receive claims before those days. The settlement of the estate has been delayed by the indifference of the creditors in presenting and establishing their demands.

JAS. H. WITHERSPOON, C. E. L. D.
Lancaster District, Mar. 19, 1852.
Printer's Fee, $5.00. 12-9t

South Carolina.—Chester District.
IN THE COURT OF EQUITY.
W. P. Gill, et ux. et al. vs. Griffin Coleman, et ux. et al. } *Bill for Partition*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, that Griffin Coleman, and Elizabeth W., his wife, Richard Blackwood, and Sarah D., his wife, Samuel Chesnut and Mary, his wife, William Wylie, and Caroline H., his wife, William Ware, Francis M. Ross, the children of Susannah Jeesup, the heirs-at-law of Jane Parkinson, and the heirs-at-law of Samuel Mills Morray, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is, therefore, on motion of Comp. Sol. ordered that the said defendants do appear and plead, answer or demur, to the said bill of complaint, within three months from this date, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

JAS. HEMPHILL, C. E. C. D.
March 24 12-3m

South Carolina.—Chester District.
IN EQUITY.
Elijah Gnyden vs. Jas. B. Gilmer, et al. } Bill to obtain Land titles.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that James B. Gilmer, and Pauline, his wife, John Pickett, Sarah A. Pickett, and James B. Pickett, defendants, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is, therefore, on motion of Hammond, Comp. Sol., ordered that the said defendants do appear, and plead, answer or demur, to the bill of complaint in this case, within three months from the publication of this notice, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

JAS. HEMPHILL, C. E. C. D.
March 24 12-3m

South Carolina.—Chester District.
IN EQUITY.
Thomas Spencer & Nancy, his Wife vs. Stephen Keenan, *et al.* } Bill for Partition and Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, that Mitchell Keenan, George Rainey and Mary Rainey, his wife, three of the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion of Witherspoon, Complainant's Solicitor, ordered that the said defendants do appear, and plead, answer, or demur to the said bill of complainant, within three months from the publication of this notice, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

JAMES HEMPHILL, C. E. C. D.
Feb. 18 7-3m

South Carolina.—Chester District.
IN EQUITY.
Mary E. Hindman, et al. vs. Jas. B. Ferguson, et al. } *Bill to set aside Deeds*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, that William Ferguson, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that the said William Ferguson do appear and plead, answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in this case, within three months from the publication of this notice, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

JAMES HEMPHILL, C. E. C. D.
March 17 11-3m

South Carolina---Chester District.
In Equity.
D. G. Stinson, Adm'r., et al. vs. Jacob W. Stinson, et al. } Bill to Marshall assets, &c.

BY order of the Court of Equity in this case, the creditors of William M. Stinson, dec'd, are hereby notified to present and establish their demands before the Commissioner of said District, on or before the 10th day of March next; after which day they will be barred.

Nov. 25 1851.
JAMES HEMPHILL C. E. C. D.
Dec. 3 49-3mo.

South Carolina.—Chester District.
IN EQUITY.
James Heath, vs. John G. Bishop, *et al.* } *Petition to have funds paid over.*

BY order of the Court of Equity in this case, the creditors of John G. Bishop, are hereby notified to present and establish their demands on oath before the Commissioner at his office, on or before the first day of June next.

JAMES HEMPHILL, C. E. C. D.
Jan. 7 1-3m

DR. McMUNN'S
Elixer of Opium.

THIS is the essential *Extract* from the native drug. It contains all the valuable qualities of Opium, without its deleterious and useless principles. Its superiority to Morphine, and all other preparations of Opium, is acknowledged by the most eminent physicians. For sale wholesale and retail by J. A. REEDY.

Refined Rosin Paint Oil.

THIS Oil is a cheap and economical article for colored painting on outside work, and has been proved to be more durable than other paint oils. Sold for very little over half the price of Linseed oil, at the Chester Drug Store, by J. A. REEDY.

Ink! Ink!! Ink!!!

JUST received a full assortment of Harrison's celebrated Columbian Black, Blue, and Carmine Inks.

ALSO:—Indellible Ink, Hair Dye, and Leatherworkers Powders.

Call at the Chester Drug Store, under the Kennedy House. J. A. REEDY.
March 17

A New Southern Enterprise.
Encourage Home Talent and Industry.

The Illustrated Family Friend,

A NEW and elegant paper, published at Columbia, South Carolina, and EDITED BY S. A. GODMAN, solicits examination and challenges comparison, with any Northern Paper.

It is a large sheet, magnificently printed upon splendid paper, contains Original Tales, Sketches, News, Poetry, Agricultural Articles, and whatever else that will interest an intelligent community; besides, FOUR ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS each week.

Terms, $2 per annum; address,
S. A. GODMAN & J. J. LYONS,
Columbia, South Carolina.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving a splendid Stock of Goods, to which they invite special attention. The following comprises a few of the items of their stock.

DRY GOODS.

Calicoes from 5 cts. to 12½ cts. per yard. Printed Lawns, a large variety. Tissues, Barege DeLains, Printed Bareges, Brown and Bleached Homespuns, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Brown and Bleached Linen Drills, &c. ALSO: A large stock of Mourning Bareges, Tissues, Lawns, Chimazettes, Collars, Capes, Undersleeves, &c.

BONNETS.

Pearl, Tulip, Satin, Straw, Alboni, Chip, Colored Lace, Belgrade, French Lace, Black Silk, and Leghorn Bonnets.

ALSO:—25 dozen Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats; cheaper than ever.

Hardware, Groceries, Saddlery, Boots & Shoes, Crockery, Mens' & Boys' Ready Made Clothing, &c.

All of which will be sold as low as they can be bought in the up country. Our Goods being bought exclusively for cash, we defy competition.

WYLIE & MOFFATT.
April 14 15-5t

LEWISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

[10 MILES EAST OF CHESTERVILLE.]

Mrs. A. S. WYLIE, Principal; assisted by Mrs. LEWIS, of Columbia Institute, Tenn., and by Miss KELLOGG, of Castleton Seminary, Vt.

Rev. L. McDONALD, *Visitor.*

THE scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of five months each: the *first* commencing on the 5th January, and the *second* on the 22d July.

Resident boarders will be attended in sickness free of charge.

For a Circular containing full particulars, address Mrs. WYLIE, Lewisville, P. O. Chester District, S. C.

References.—His Excellency, Gov. MEANS, Buckhead; Ex-Gov. RICHARDSON, Sumter; Gen. J. W. CANTEY and SAM'L. SPENCE, Esq., Camden; JAS. H. WITHERSPOON, M. CLINTON, and S. B. EMMONS, Esqrs., Lancaster.

Jan. 14 2-tf

Fruits, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c.,

AT WALKER'S ESTABLISHMENT, (two doors south of Henry & Herndon's) may be found a general assortment of

CANDIES, FRUITS,

Syrups (assorted); Pickles; Segars of choice brands; Tobacco; Candles, (adamantine and tallow.)

Rice; Sugar; Coffee; Molasses, (N.O.)

Mackerel,

No. 1 and 2, half-kits: and all varieties of

CHILDRENS' TOYS.

Together with a number of other articles usually found in such an establishment. All of which he will sell low for cash.

WILLIAM WALKER.
July 9 28-tf

THE
GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES
AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Important Reduction in the rates of Postage!

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold St., N. Y.,

Continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)
The Westminster Review, (Liberal.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for *twenty years*, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous *Eclectics* and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals.—This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their *literary* character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. *Blackwood*, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that Magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel," (both by Bulwer), "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co, so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood & three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood & the four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

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A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: 4 copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

REDUCED POSTAGE.

The Postage on these Periodicals has, by the late law, been reduced, on the average, about FORTY PER CENT.! The following are the present rates, viz:

FOR BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Any distance not exceeding	500 M.,	9 cents per quar.
Over 500 & not exceeding	1500	" 18 " "
Over 1500 & not exceeding	2500	" 24 " "

FOR A REVIEW.

Any distance not exceeding	500 M,	4 cents per quar.
Over 500 & not exceeding	1500	" 8 " "
Over 1500 & not exceeding	2500	" 16 " "

At these rates no objection should be made, as heretofore, to receiving the works by mail, and thus ensuring their speedy, safe, and regular delivery.

☞ Remittances and communications should be always addressed post paid, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 FULTON STREET, New York,
Entrance 54 Gold Street.

N. B.—L. S. & Co, have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and [illegible] Norton of Yale College, New Haven, complete [illegible]ols. royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 [illegible] 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding [illegible]; in paper covers for the mail, $5.

Just Received.

1,000 Bushels of Corn. 400 bushels Seed Oats.

A Lot of Bacon and Leaf Lard, together with an extensive stock of Groceries generally. To be sold low for Cash.

BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.
Feb. 25 8-tf

Brawley & Alexander

ARE prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton, consigned through them to any responsible house in Charleston.

N. B. Exchange bought and sold on Charleston, Baltimore, New York, Mobile or New Orleans.

PLANTERS' & MECHANICS' HOTEL.

THE undersigned having taken charge of the House recently occupied by WM. M. McDONALD, and which was for many years known as a Public House, is now fully prepared to accommodate

TRAVELERS AND BOARDERS,

in the best style the market will warrant, and on the most reasonable terms. His house is in the business part of the town, is large and commodious, and supplied with experienced and attentive servants.

His Stables are well arranged and under the care of experienced Hostlers.

DROVERS

can be accommodated with convenient lots, and with every thing necessary for their stock, on reasonable terms.

HENRY LETSON.
Jan. 7 1-tf

Livery and Sale Stable.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WE respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the travelling public, that we have opened a

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

at which they can be accommodated with Carriages, Buggies, and Saddle Horses, to any point they may wish to go.

We would also say, Stock Drovers can have good lots for Stock, and Provender at as low a rate as can be afforded.

Horses kept at the usual rates by the day, week, month or year.

The Stables are those known as Robinson's.

Persons stopping at either of the Hotels will find a servant in readiness to show the Stables.

C. J. PRIDE,
R. MORRISON.
Dec. 24 6m

Valuable River Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his tract of River Lands, situated in York District, on Catawba River, 8 miles below the bridge of the Charlotte & S. C. Rail Road. The Tract contains 984 acres, about 200 of which are river and creek bottoms, and about 600 woodland, well timbered. The place is well improved with two story frame dwelling, good out-buildings, Gin House, &c.

The plantation is a very desirable one, and the subscriber would be pleased that any one wishing to purchase would call and examine it.

DAVID J. RICE.
Oct. 8 41-tf

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.

THE great remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints; Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

These Plasters possess the advantages of being put up in air-tight boxes; hence they retain their full virtues in all climates.

This celebrated Pain Extractor has been so extensively used by Physicians and the people in general both in this country and Europe, that it is almost needless to say any thing about it. Yet there may be some who stand in need of its healing powers who have not yet tried it. For their sakes we will simply state what it has done in thousands of cases, and what it will do for them when tried.

☞ A VOICE FROM GEORGIA. ☜

Read the following testimony from a Physician.

GENTLEMEN—Your Hebrew Plaster has cured me of pains of which I have suffered for twelve years past.—During this period I labored under an affliction of my loins and side, and tried many remedies that my own medical experience suggested, but without obtaining relief. At length I used your Plaster, and am now by its good effects entirely cured. I will recommend the Jew David or Hebrew Plaster to all who are suffering from contraction of the muscles, or permanent pains in the side or back.

The people of Georgia have but to become acquainted with its virtues when they will resort to its use.

Yours, truly, M. W. WALKER, M. D.
Forsythe, Monroe County, Ga.
To Messrs. Scovil & Mead, New Orleans, La.

JEW DAVID'S OR HEBREW PLASTER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

MESSRS. SCOVIL & MEAD: I have been troubled with the chronic rheumatism for the last twelve years. On the 1st of July, 1849, I was so bad that I could not turn myself in bed, and the pain so severe that I had not slept a wink for six days. At this time my attending physician prescribed the "Hebrew Plaster," and it acted like a charm; the pain left me, and I slept more than half of the night, and in three days I was able to ride out. I consider the "Hebrew Plaster," the best remedy for all sorts of pains, now in use.

G. W. M'MINN.
Hendersonville, N. C., Aug. 16, 1850.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations!

☞ The genuine will in future have the signature of E. TAYLOR on the steel plate engraved label on the top of each box.

Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

The genuine is sold only by us, and by our agents appointed throughout the South—*and no pedlar is allowed to sell it.* Dealers and purchasers generally are cautioned against buying of any but our regular agents, otherwise they will be imposed upon with a worthless article. SCOVIL & MEAD,

113 Chartres street, N. Orleans, Sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must invariably be addressed.

For sale by J. A. REEDY,
Jan. 21 Chester C. H., S. C.

DR. ROGERS'
LIVERWORT AND TAR.

A safe and certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Consumption of the Lungs, spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, and all Pulmonary Affections.

☞ A LOVELY YOUNG LADY CURED OF CONSUMPTION!! ☜

☞ The following is from the pen of Wm. H. Levison, Esq. the distinguished editor of the U. S. Military and Naval Argus, under date New York, January 26, 1850. What could be more conclusive?

"It is seldom we permit ourselves to occupy a space in these columns to speak in praise of any article in the patent medicine way; but when we see the life of a fellow creature saved by the use of any medicine whatever, we consider it as our right, if not our duty, to give a simple statement of facts, that others may, in like manner, be benefited. The case which has induced us to pen this article was that of a young lady of our acquaintance, who by frequent exposure to the night air, contracted a Cold which settled on the Lungs before its ravages could be stayed (This occurred two years ago this winter.) Various remedies were used, but with very little effect or benefit. The Cough grew worse, with copious expectoration, and the sunken eye, and pale, hollow cheek, told plainly that pulmonary disease was doing its worst on her delicate frame. The family physician was consulted, and although he would not admit to the young lady that she really had the Consumption, yet he would give no encouragement as to a cure. At this crisis her mother was persuaded to make use of a bottle of Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and we are happy to state she was perfectly cured in less than three months by this medicine alone, after even hope was destroyed. It is useless to comment on such a case as this, for the simple truth will reach where polished fiction never can. If any doubt the authenticity of this statement, let them call at this office.—U. S. Military and Naval Argus, No 19 Chatham street, N. Y.

TESTIMONIES OF THE N. Y. PRESS.

From the New York Mirror, Sep. 2, 1850.

Liverwort and Tar.—Of the virtues of Dr. Rogers' Cough Medicines prepared from the above articles, it is needless now to speak; its efficacy in speedily curing Coughs, Colds, and other lung complaints, which too frequently, if neglected, result in Consumption, is too well established in public confidence to need eulogy now.

From the New York Despatch, Aug. 25th, 1849.

We have heretofore taken occasion to give our testimony in favor of the curative properties of Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and would here repeat the advice already given, for all persons who are afflicted with Consumption, or any of the premonitory symptoms, to make a trial of Dr. Rogers' preparation.

☞ The genuine is signed ANDREW ROGERS, on the steel plate engraved wrapper around each bottle, and is sold wholesale and retail by

SCOVIL & MEAD,
113 Chartres st., New Orleans,
Sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders and applications for agencies must be addressed.

Sold by J. A. REEDY, Chester, C. H.; W. A. Morrison & Co., Winnsboro'; H. H. West, Unionville; Morgan & Barnett, Yorkville.

Jan. 1. 1-4mo

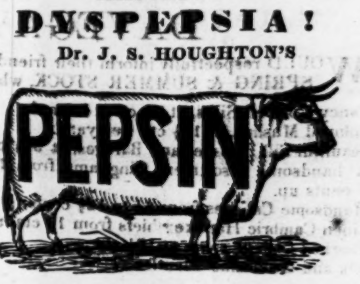
[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

GREAT CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S



THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR GASTRIC JUICE,

Prepared from RENNET, or the fourth STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, and DEBILITY, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of PEPSIN, infused in water, will digest or dissolve FIVE POUNDS OF ROAST BEEF IN ABOUT TWO HOURS, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the SOLVENT OF THE FOOD, THE PURIFYING, PRESERVING, AND STIMULATING Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an ARTIFICIAL DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a COMPLETE and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific Evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree CURIOUS and REMARKABLE.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

BARON LIEBIG in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be softened, changed, and digested, JUST IN THE SAME MANNER AS THEY WOULD BE IN THE HUMAN STOMACH."

☞ Call on the Agent, and get a Descriptive Circular gratis, giving a large amount of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, similar to the above, together with Reports of REMARKABLE CURES, from all parts of the United States.

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER,

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN has produced the most MARVELLOUS EFFECTS, in curing cases of DEBILITY, EMACIATION, NERVOUS DECLINE, and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificates have been given of more than TWO HUNDRED REMARKABLE CURES, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles HEALTH WITH INTEMPERANCE.

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN is prepared in Powder and in Fluid form—and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

PRIVATE CIRCULARS for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr Houghton or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authorities upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is NOT A SECRET REMEDY, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price, ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

☞ OBSERVE THIS!—Every bottle of the genuine PEPSIN bears the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines

AGENTS:—Dr. J. A. REEDY, Chesterville.
Wholesale and Retail Agent for North Carolina, FOX & ORR, Charlotte.

20,000 PERSONS CURED.
NO RELIEF, NO PAY!

THE Public are respectfully informed that Dr. Tobias has adopted the above as his motto since he has introduced his invaluable

VENETIAN LINIMENT.

On sale in the United States—now over 3 years.

☞ During that period, every bottle sold has been warranted to give RELIEF, if used according to the directions, or the money would be refunded; and no Agent was allowed to have it on sale without he would warrant it.

THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES

Have been sold, and not one in a thousand have been returned!

Wherever it has been introduced it has superseded every other Liniment, and, with scarcely any advertising, has quietly won public confidence. Now, there are hundreds of families that are never without it. This has been done by private recommendation, chiefly from those who have been cured by it of obstinate Diseases.

When every other remedy has proved ineffectual.

Many persons have said, on reading my pamphlet, that it cures too many complaints; but I have replied, "Use it according to the directions, and if you do not get relieved, your money will be returned." More, I cannot say: for if I confer no benefit I ask no remuneration. All that is asked is a fair trial; then I am assured there will be no dissatisfaction.

IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE

Cholera, Colic, Dysentery, Cramp, Vomiting, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Burns, Chilblains, Swellings, Old Sores, Bruises, Coughs, Croup, Mumps, Chapped Hands, Wens, Corns, Mosquito Bites, Warts, Palpitation of the Heart, Weakness in the Limbs, Back, and Chest; Pains in the Joints, Hemorrhage, &c.

Thousands of certificates can be seen at the depot.

☞ Full Directions wrapped ud with every Bottle.

LADIES

can find no article that will so quickly and harmlessly remove Pimples and Blotches from the Neck, Face and Hands.

CROUP,

which carries off hundreds of Children annually, can be averted by the timely application of the Venetian Liniment. If parents would observe their children, and when the eyes are heavy, or the breathing slightly thick, they would rub the neck and chest well with the liniment, they never would have to suffer that distressing complaint.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,

it cures, as certainly as it is applied. But inflammatory requires the aid of a physician as internal treatment is requisite.

Persons suffering from Weakness or Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs, will find relief in a few applications of this Liniment. It opens the Pores, besides strengthening the muscles.

TOOTHACHE is cured by it in a few minutes.

VOMITING is immediately stopped by it, and when the stomach will not retain medicine or food, take 20 drops of Liniment in half a wine-glassfull of water—then nothing will be ejected.

CHOLERA and DYSENTERY were cured in hundreds of cases, when last in this country, by the timely use of this Liniment.

It is also warranted superior to any thing else to alleviate and cure.

CUTS, BURNS, OLD SORES, SWELLINGS, &c.

☞ Depot No. 228 Greenwich street, New York. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

This Liniment is an internal as well as external Remedy, and is warranted harmless.

☞ See that every Bottle has Dr. Tobias' written signature, as no other is genuine.

J. A. REEDY.
Wholesale and Retail Agent, Chester, S. C.
Nov. 12.

New Books!!!

MRS. WIRTS Floral Dictionary, gilt edition; Ossian's Poems; Mexican War and Heroes; Book of Politeness; Devil on Two Sticks; Sternes' Sentimental Journey; Hocus Pocus; Tuppers' Philosophy; Baxter's Call; Jays' Prayers; Malcoms' Bible Dictionary; Epoch of Creation; Unity of the Human Races; Age of Reason; Watson's Practice of Physic; Family Dentist; Mechanics for Millwrights; Wirt's Patrick Henry; Dict. of Quotations; Combe's Phrenology, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale, by JOHN McKEE.
April 7 44-tf

Swedish Iron & Moulds.

A LARGE LOT, just received and for sale by BRAWLEY & ALEXANDER.
Feb. 4

LAMP OIL and Train Oil.
A. J. REEDY!